

ABSTRACT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE
REGARDING THE
ENDEAVOURS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO ESTABLISH ON A SATISFACTORY FOOTING
THE
FUTURE RELATIONS
BETWEEN
THE ULWUR CHIEFSHIP AND ITS VASSAL,
THE CHIEF OF NEEMRANA.

1859.

No. 1144, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

From Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana, to Captain W. H. Beynon, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana.

APPOINTING him to the duty of enquiring into the question of dependency of the Chief of Neemrana upon the Ulwur Durbar.

No. DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

From Captain Beynon, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPORTING having entered on the duty, in reply to Agent, Governor-General's, letter, dated 8th September, 1859.

DATED 18TH NOVEMBER, 1859.

From Captain Beynon, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING the result of his enquiries, in which he advocates the cause of Ulwur on the following grounds, viz. :—

That Neemrana was a possession of the British Government in the year 1803, when by a *sunnud* of Lord Lake it was granted in proprietary right to the Ulwur Chief, who in turn gifted it to Rajah Chunder Ban in subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 8,000 annually.

On the subsequent outlawry of Chunder Ban, in 1805, Ulwur took possession, and enjoyed Neemrana till 1815.

In 1815, through the mediation of the then Resident, the Ulwur Durbar and Chunder Ban became reconciled—the former reinstating the latter in his former estate by a *putta*, one of the provisions of which was that he should “continue obedient to the Ulwur Government.”

In 1825, under the guarantee of the British Government, the Ulwur State was divided between two ruling minors, one of whom was illegitimate. Neemrana was in the division allotted to the illegitimate Prince, and which on his death reverted to the Ulwur Durbar. The claim of independence now put forward by Neemrana is based on that arrangement, on the grounds that, as Neemrana was a gift of Ulwur, he could not have been a *jhageerdar* of the deceased illegitimate Prince who held Neemrana in possession; but, admitting that this was the case, the reversion of the estate would place it in exactly the same position as it occupied previous to the State division.

Neemrana supports his claim by producing a number of complimentary letters received from Residents and Political Agents, with a view of shewing that Neemrana, like all other Independent Chiefs, had a *Vakeel* in attendance at British Courts; and by shewing that Ulwur had on more than one occasion been requested to remove *thannahs* from Neemrana.

Captain Beynon replies that there is nothing substantiative in the above; that it has been, and is still, customary for petty Chiefs to have themselves represented at British Courts for the transactions of business; and that, with regard to the removal of *thannahs*, that such was done more out of regard to the Chief's dignity than in consequence of his being considered an Independent Chief, and observes that the letters on the subject bear this out.

He further shews that there is not a single letter produced in support of independence; that there is no *sunnud* from the British Government; and that the only document establishing his right to the estate is the Ulwur *putta*, in which appears the proviso required of all *jhageerdars*, *viz.*, “obedience to the State.”

Further, that the *putta* did not grant in perpetuity—a fact which alone proves Ulwur's power to resume; that Major Nixon had expressed a like opinion in his report on the same subject, remarking that he had seen the original documents by which the territories were made over to Ulwur; that Neemrana was men- he *sunnud*, and that this the independence of Neemrana was extinguished an act of our own Government.

Captain Beynon considers the case on the part of the Ulwur Durbar clearly established, and concludes by suggesting that the Neemrana Chief's refractory conduct be visited by a fine of Rs. 2,000, and that he be required to show loyalty, &c., as a jhageerdar of the Ulwur Durbar, on pain of more severe punishment.

1860.

No. $\frac{196}{155}$, DATED 17TH AUGUST, 1860.

From Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India.

SUBMITTING Captain Beynon's report, dated 18th November, 1859, concurring in the various opinions advanced by that Officer, and putting the question in the following light, viz.:—

Had Ulwur the original right to bestow Neemrana; and if so, under what conditions was it conferred at the different periods? The Agent, Governor-General, considers that the documents produced prove conclusively that Ulwur had the right to grant, and that the grant was made on the conditions of dependency; and remarks that the Resident of Delhi and Colonel Sutherland were of the same opinion when the case was heard during their incumbency. Concludes by stating that the claim of Ulwur to the fealty of Neemrana is fully proved, and by thanking Captain Beynon for his clear and able report on the subject.

No. 4616, DATED 4TH OCTOBER, 1860.

From Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana.

INTIMATES the Governor-General's concurrence in the views expressed in Agent, Governor-General's, letter of 17th August, with the exception of the proposed fine of Rs. 2,000, which, in consideration of the doubt which has so long hung over the case, he considers should not be imposed. Conveys the Governor-General's expression of thanks to Captain Beynon for his report.

(2)
No. 998, DATED 12TH OCTOBER, 1860.

From Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

FORWARDING for his information and guidance copies of the correspondence in the case, as also the originals of the papers received from Captain Beynon in the case.

No. 1003, DATED 13TH OCTOBER, 1860.

From Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Captain Beynon, Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

ACQUAINTING him of the decision of Government in the case.

No. 67B., DATED 8TH DECEMBER, 1860.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

INTIMATING his intention to proceed personally to Neemrana, in the hope of settling the difference amicably. Asks how far his interference should be exercised in the event of the Neemrana Chief openly opposing Ulwur.

No. 1249, DATED 20TH DECEMBER, 1860.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

REPLYING to his letter dated 8th December, stating that he purposes visiting Ulwur soon, when he will discuss the matter personally.

1861.

No. 122, DATED 10TH JANUARY, 1861.

From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING copy of a petition addressed to Government by the Neemrana Chief, and, with reference thereto, requesting that the petitioner be informed that the decision of Government, as communicated in letter dated 4th October last, is final.

No. 8A., DATED 16TH MARCH, 1861.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPORTING that his visit to Neemrana, for the purpose intimated in his letter of the 8th December, 1860, has failed of success, and that the Neemrana Chief distinctly refuses to be subject to Ulwur.

Forwarding copies of correspondence between Political Agent and the Neemrana Chief, shewing the utter callousness of the latter to the urgent and repeated appeals of both the Ulwur Durbar and the Political Agent to yield to the decision of the Supreme Government, and avert strife and bloodshed; and his obstinate determination to oppose every measure proposed for the adjustment of his terms of allegiance. Concluding by stating that the Ulwur Durbar has, as a final remonstrance, warned the Chief that, unless he complies with final summons and comes to Ulwur, that the march of a military force against him will be no longer delayed.

No. $\frac{201}{01}$, DATED 28TH MARCH, 1861.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

FORWARDING copy of Political Agent of Ulwur's letter No. 8A., dated 16th March, and enclosure. After adverting to the conciliatory spirit shown by the Ulwur Council, and the obstinate contumacy of the Neemrana Chief, states that, in order to uphold its own dignity, Ulwur has now no other course but to bring the Neemrana Chief to subjection by force of arms. Asking whether, in the event of Ulwur troops failing to coerce the rebel, he is authorised to call in the aid of British forces, as an extreme and last measure.

No. 10A., DATED 5TH APRIL, 1861.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPORTING that, the Neemrana Chief having disregarded the final attempt at negotiation, the Ulwur force proceeded against him, and succeeded without bloodshed in taking possession of Neemrana. Testifying to the temperate manner in which the occupation was effected—the family of the Chief, who had previously gone to Calcutta to appeal to the Governor-General, ^{by} be ~~been~~ treated with every consideration by Ulwur. Stating that the ~~es~~ ^{been con-}

fiscated temporarily by Ulwur, the revenues being held in trust, to be restored with the estate to the Chief, when he consents to yield to the authority of his ruler.

No. $\frac{241}{76}$, DATED APRIL, 1861.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

FORWARDING copy of Political Agent of Ulwur's letter dated 5th April, 1861, and suggesting that the Political Agent be requested to convey to the Ulwur Durbar our approval of their proceedings regarding the temporary occupation of Neemrana.

No. 1911, DATED 19TH APRIL, 1861.

From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPLYING to Agent, Governor-General's, letter $\frac{204}{61}$, dated 28th March, 1861, and concurring that there is now no other course open to Ulwur but force of arms. Objecting to Agent, Governor-General's, calling in the aid of British forces, until he has applied for and received distinct instructions on any necessity which may arise.

No. 2166, DATED 30TH APRIL, 1861.

From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPLYING to Agent, Governor-General's, letter $\frac{241}{76}$, dated 10th April, 1866, and calling on him to take measures to adjust the exact terms on which the relations of Neemrana to Ulwur shall be established, reporting to Government for confirmation.

No. 312, DATED 11TH MAY, 1861.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

FORWARDING copy of Government letter 2166, dated 30th April, 1861, and request furnished with the views of the Ulwur Regency Council on the sub-

No. 14A., DATED 20TH MAY, 1861.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

PROMISING the information called for in Agent, Governor-General's, letter 312, dated 11th instant, as soon as the Ulwur Council's reply is received; and stating that, owing to the Neemrana Chief's absence at Calcutta, and of his having from the first refused to treat with Ulwur except on terms of equality, the Ulwur Council has held back from defining any terms of his dependency, considering that the first step in his visiting Ulwur, in token of his obedience, should be made by the Neemrana Chief.

Remarking that, though he believes the Durbar are not disposed to be hard with him, they object to receive on equality a Chief who has defied their supremacy so long, and who the British Government have decided is a jhageerdar of Ulwur. Also stating that he has refused to communicate with the Neemrana Chief until he shows a better disposition, and manifests a spirit of obedience to Ulwur.

No. $\frac{383}{107}$, DATED 29TH MAY, 1861.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

FORWARDING for orders copy of Ulwur Political Agent's letter 14A., dated 20th May, and expressing his full concurrence in the policy advocated by the Political Agent.

No. 3305, DATED 24TH JUNE, 1861.

From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING copy of a letter from the Government of India to the address of the Chief of Neemrana, declining to comply with that Chief's request for a personal interview with the Secretary to the Government of India, for the purpose of presenting a memorial; and informing the Chief that his petition submitted in the proper form will be received, and a reply, though the channel of the Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana.

No. 3640, DATED 6TH JULY, 1861.

From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING, in continuation of letter dated the 24th ultimo, copy of a Government letter addressed to the Neemrana Chief, informing him, in reply to his request, that the Governor-General declines to hear him by Council, and that the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana is the channel through which all replies on matters adduced will be made known to him ; and informing him that copies of all the papers connected with the case will be furnished to him on his applying for them to the Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana.

DATED 4TH JULY, 1861.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

WITH reference to Government letter to his address dated 24th June, 1861, requesting that all communications for him may be addressed to Calcutta.

No. ——— DATED 9TH JULY, 1861.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

ASKING to be furnished with a copy of the decision of Government in his case, and of all the reports, &c., on which that decision may have been founded.

No. 671, DATED 1ST AUGUST, 1861.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Neemrana Chief.

FORWARDING copies of Major Eden's reports to Government, and their enclosures, regarding the Ulwur and Neemrana case.

DATED 14TH AUGUST, 1861.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

ACKNOWLEDGING the receipt of Agent, Governor-General's, letter dated 1st August, and its enclosures.

No. 52A., DATED 21ST OCTOBER, 1861.

al Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

the terms on which the Neemrana relations towards Ulwur are established by the Ulwur Regency Council :—

1st,—To furnish 20 jhageerdar horse—the full number required by Ulwur custom being 48.

2nd,—All Custom and transit dues, with the exception of the *Dhooloorai* Tax, to be paid to Ulwur.

3rd,—Civil and Criminal administration of Neemrana to be under Ulwur.

4th,—On stated festivals, the officials of Neemrana to present the customary *nuzzurs* to the officials of Ulwur.

5th,—Ulwur to have a *thannah* in Neemrana.

6th,—Neemrana to furnish Ulwur with the customary supplies.

7. Neemrana, on visiting Ulwur, to be received with the respect paid to the highest jhageerdars of the State. The Maha Rao Rajah will receive him at the Durbar standing, and will reserve a seat for him—the first place to the left hand, and to the right of all the immediate relations of the Maha Rao Rajah.

No. $\frac{1034}{235}$, DATED 31ST OCTOBER, 1861.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

FORWARDING copy of Ulwur Political Agent's letter No. 52A., dated 21st October, 1861, and remarking that the Durbar's terms are as fair as could be expected, considering the length of time the Neemrana Chief has obstinately repudiated his Chief's supremacy, and that he has only been brought to a sense of duty by force of arms and the interference of the Supreme Government; and observing that, should he accept these terms, it is to be hoped that, on his shewing a more proper spirit of dependence and more becoming fealty, the Durbar may hereafter restore him to the honors originally accorded; and suggesting that the Political Agent of Ulwur be instructed to bear this point in view.

DATED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1861.

From Chief of Neemrana, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

FORWARDING a memorial, dated 1st November, 1861, ^{may be in} against Captain Beynon's decision in his case.

No. 68, DATED 22ND OCTOBER, 1861.

From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for India, concurring in the measures adopted in the Neemrana case, and requesting to be informed of the terms of adjustment which may be fixed upon between Ulwur and Neemrana.

No. 199, DATED 18TH DECEMBER, 1861.

From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING Neemrana Chief's memorial to Governor-General in Council, dated 1st November, 1861, and requesting that a full report be made upon it, for the information of Government.

1862.

No. $\frac{83}{7}$ P., DATED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1862.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

REPORTING seriatim on the Neemrana Chief's memorials dated 1st November, 1861, and concurring in every way in the conclusions drawn by Major Eden and Captain Beynon in favor of Ulwur. Objecting to the memorialist's request to have the question decided by the Chiefs of Rajpootana in Durbar, on the grounds that it would not only be impolitic—seeing that it has already received the final orders of the paramount power—but that a decision arrived at in the manner proposed would be prejudiced and unsatisfactory.

No. 326, DATED 4TH APRIL, 1862.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPLYING to Agent, Governor-General's, letter No. $\frac{83}{7}$, dated 1st February, 1862, and intimating that the Governor-General in Council sees no reason for re-opening ^{WAPPA} the case in any form, or before any tribunal; and directing that the orders ^{of the} ~~of the~~ Government passed on his memorial may be communicated to the Neemrana Chief, and that on his return to his country another attempt may be

made to induce the Ulwur Durbar to come to reasonable terms of accommodation with the Neemrana Chief.

NO. 429, DATED 5TH MAY, 1862.

From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING for his information another memorial, dated 5th April, 1862, received from the Neemrana Chief, in the Ulwur and Neemrana case; and requesting that the final orders of Government passed on his memorial, dated 1st November, 1861, be communicated to the memorialist.

NO. ⁵³⁰/₆₃, DATED 21ST MAY, 1862.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

REPORTING that the orders of Government passed on the Chief of Neemrana's memorial dated 1st November, 1861, have been communicated to the Chief of Neemrana, as requested.

NO. 549, DATED 11TH JUNE, 1862.

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REQUESTING, with reference to another petition, dated 29th May, 1862, received from the Chief of Neemrana, that the Chief be informed that any statement he may wish to make to the Secretary of State for India will be duly forwarded; but that the Government of India decline to re-open the case, already finally settled.

NO. 726, DATED 8TH AUGUST, 1862.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING copy of a despatch, dated 30th June, 1862, from the Secretary of State for India, approving of the decision arrived at in the ^{sub}firming the dependency of Neemrana on Ulwur, and hoping that an equitable ^{may} be in ^{ment} of future relations will be speedily accomplished.

No. 1212, DATED 30TH DECEMBER, 1862.

From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING a memorial and enclosure addressed to Her Majesty the Queen by the Chief of Neemrana, and requesting that the same be returned to the memorialist,—acquainting him, at the same time, with the decision of the Secretary of State for India, as intimated in letter No. 726, dated 8th August last.

1863.

No. $\frac{21}{1}$ P., DATED 8TH JANUARY, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORTING, in reply to Under-Secretary's letter No. 1212, dated 30th December, 1862, that the decision of the Secretary of State for India has been made known to the Neemrana Chief; remarking, with regard to the adjustment of future relations, that so long as Neemrana persists in the view that he is independent, and refuses to treat, it is not likely that he will listen to proposals which are based on his allegiance to Ulwur; and suggesting that any communications which the Neemrana Chief may in future send to Government direct may be returned to him, with the injunction to return to his estate, and to address himself to the Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana.

MEMO. DATED 9TH JANUARY, 1863.

From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REQUESTING that the Chief of Neemrana be informed that his request for a private interview with the Governor-General before leaving Calcutta cannot be complied with.

No. 97, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

FORWARDING copy of Under-Secretary's Memorandum dated 9th January, 1863, and communication to the Chief of Neemrana.

No. 151, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

From Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPLYING to Agent, Governor-General's, letter No. 21¹, dated 8th January, 1863, and stating that if, as reported, the Necmrana Chief has gone to Muttra, there may be no difficulty in inducing him to attend on the Agent, Governor-General's, Camp. That he should be informed that the question of his allegiance to Ulwur has been finally settled; but that, as regards his feudal relations, the conditions of tenure, &c., will be settled on the basis of the Ulwur Regency Council's note, dated 21st October, 1861, and that it will be open to him to offer any remarks upon details of feudal service, provided they are sent in for consideration within six weeks from the receipt of a copy of the Regency Council's note; otherwise the proposed conditions of Ulwur will be recognized without waiting further.

No. 178, DATED 21ST FEBRUARY, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Political Agent, Ulwur.

FORWARDING, for observations, copy of Government letter No. 151, dated 4th instant.

No. 32, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING original memorial and letter, dated 4th February, 1863, from the Chief of Necmrana, submitting for reconsideration certain points on the subject of his memorial to the Queen regarding his feudal relations to Ulwur, and requesting that they be returned to the memorialist, with an intimation that no papers will be received from him except through the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootna.

No. 254, DATED 7TH MARCH, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

COMPLYING with Under-Secretary's letter No. 32, dated 24th February, 1863.

DATED 13TH APRIL, 1863.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

WITH reference to Agent, Governor-General's, letter No. 254, dated 7th March, 1863, and enclosure, received through Political Agent of Ulwur,—forwards a letter (particulars not given) for favor of transmission to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

No. $\frac{421}{17}$ P., DATED 22ND APRIL, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

TRANSMITTING Neemrana Chief's letter dated 13th April to the address of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

No. 241, DATED 11TH MAY, 1863.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

RETURNS Neemrana Chief's letter dated 13th April, 1863, received with Agent, Governor-General's, dated 22nd idem. Referring to Government letter No. 151, dated 4th February last, asks whether, within the time therein specified, any reply has been received from the Neemrana Chief; and why such was not quoted when transmitting the Chief's letter now returned rejected.

No. 561, DATED 23RD MAY, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

FORWARDING for report a copy of Government letter No. 241, dated 11th instant.

No. 34A., DATED 2ND JUNE, 1863.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

STATING, in reply to Agent, Governor-General's, letter No. 561, dated 23rd May, that he received charge of the Ulwur Agency in the month of March last, whether the Government letter dated 4th February had been received at Ulwur. ^{WAPPI}Nothing appears to have been done regarding it, and that the Chief had not been made acquainted with its contents.

Reporting that the Chief has now been furnished with the necessary papers, and informed that his remarks or objections must be submitted within six weeks.

No. 919, DATED 10TH AUGUST, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

THE period of six weeks, referred to in Political Agent's letter No. 34A., dated 2nd June last, having expired, enquires whether any remarks or objections have been raised by the Neemrana Chief.

No. 50A., DATED 13TH AUGUST, 1863.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING a copy of the Chief of Neemrana's reply to the Ulwur Council of Regency's note dated 6th July, 1861, containing terms of allegiance, in which he refers for his answer to the Durbar's propositions to his appeal dated 13th April, 1863; adding, as a supplement to that appeal, the following two propositions, viz. :—

1st, That he pay a *pro-rata* tribute to Ulwur, in lieu of the claims she advances, which he considers insulting. That, as regards reconciliation, he will never oppose it, so long as it can be effected without dishonor.

2nd, That, in the event of his appeal being set at naught, he be permitted to abdicate in favor of his brother, whom he will ask to hold Neemrana under such a jhagcerdary tenure as the Government may choose to stipulate; and then goes on to explain his views of each of the two articles.

No. 979, DATED 21ST AUGUST, 1863.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

FORWARDING copy of Political Agent of Ulwur's letter No. 34A., dated 2nd June, explaining the cause of the delay which has taken place in replying to Government letter of the 11th May last, No. 241.

Promising to furnish the Neemrana Chief's remarks and objections to the terms proposed by the Ulwur Regency as soon as the latter's may be in reply, which has been applied for, is received.

No. 72A., DATED 21ST OCTOBER, 1863.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPLYING that the Council of Regency had omitted to send their rejoinder to the Neemrana Chief's remarks and objections before the Council was abolished.

That the Ulwur Chief has now been asked for his own views in the matter, which will be submitted when received.

No. 83A., DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1863.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING copy of a note received from the Ulwur Durbar in reply to the Chief of Neemrana's remarks and objections as to the terms of allegiance.

The Durbar adheres to the terms proposed by the Council of Regency in July, 1861, and repeats that the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur is willing to receive the Neemrana Chief on the same terms as he does other jhageerdars of equal rank.

1864.

No. $\frac{172}{8}$ P., DATED 5TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

FORWARDING copy of the correspondence, with the Neemrana Chief's objections and remarks to the terms proposed by the Council of Regency.

Reviews past correspondence, drawing attention to the obstinate resistance with which the Chief of Neemrana has from first to last opposed the advice and remonstrances of the Supreme Government and of his own ruler, and, on the other hand, to the forbearing and conciliatory manner displayed by Ulwur; and concludes by remarking that there was no other course open but to recommend that the Regency Council's note dated 6th July, 1861, be finally accepted as the exact terms of relationship, leaving it optional for the Chief to abdicate in favor of his brother-in-law, that, in either case, the Neemrana jhageerdar must return to his estate, respects to his Chief within one year, failing which, confiscation of the follow.

No. 279, DATED 10TH MARCH, 1864.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

SANCTIONING the proposals made in Agent, Governor-General's, letter No. 172 P., dated 5th February, 1864, and directing that they be carried out.

No. 354, DATED 17TH MARCH, 1864.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

FORWARDING copy of Government letter No. 279, dated 10th March, 1864, for communication to the Neemrana Chief and the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur.

DATED 15TH APRIL, 1864.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING a congratulatory letter to Colonel Elliot on his being appointed Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana; at the same time submitted a memorial* for submission to Government, regarding his dependency on Ulwur.

No. 476, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1864.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING copy of a despatch—No. 44, dated 30th July, 1864—from the Secretary of State for India, requesting a reconsideration of the decision arrived at in the Neemrana case, on the grounds that he considers it a hard measure to reduce Neemrana to the condition of an ordinary jhageer, as not being consistent with that Chief's former position,—remarking that, if the statements of the Neemrana Chief as regards his former standing are correct, it should not be expected that he would now submit willingly to become a mere retainer of the Durbar.

No. 1401, DATED 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1864.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.

ACQUAINTING him of the Secretary of State's despatch^{may be in} of 30th July, and that a further report in the Neemrana case has been^{sent} by the Supreme Government; and requesting him to instruct the Ulwur Durbar that,

pending the issue of further orders, the case is to be considered as still under consideration, and that no present action is to be taken in the matter.

1865.

DATED 6TH MARCH, 1865.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING another memorial, drawing attention to his former one, dated 15th April, 1864, and requesting that it be submitted to Government.

DATED 1ST MARCH, 1865.

From Neemrana Chief's Mother, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

PRESENTING a petition to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, regarding her son's distresses, &c.

No. 427, DATED 19TH MAY, 1865.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING for information a copy of the Neemrana Chief's petition to Government dated 6th March, 1865, with a copy of the orders of Government passed thereon, in which the Memorialist is informed that his case is under reconsideration, and advised, with a view to an early adjustment, to go to the Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana, and prosecute his case, as his absence from Rajpootana is only standing in his way.

DATED 1ST JULY, 1865.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

WITH reference to a communication received from the Foreign Office, informing ~~APRIL~~ that his case is under reconsideration, and requesting him to proceed ~~to Rajpootana~~ and prosecute his case,—states that he prefers remaining where he ~~is~~ asks whether the Government would sanction his pecuniary expenses being ~~refrained~~ ~~from~~ the Neemrana revenues held in trust by Ilwarr.

No. 572, DATED 5TH JULY, 1865; AND No. 772, DATED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

CALLING for a reply to Government letter No. 476, dated 12th September, 1864.

No. ¹⁴⁵⁴/₃₃ P., DATED 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

INFORMING him, in reply to letters dated 5th July and 5th September last, that he is in communication with the Ulwur Durbar on the subject, and will report as soon as practicable; stating there is but little hope of securing the objects aimed at by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 928, DATED 6TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

DRAWING attention again to Government letter No. 476, dated 12th September, 1864.

No. — DATED 15TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

From Chief of Neemrana, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

FORWARDING, for transmission to Government, a letter dated 23rd September, 1865, asking orders in his case, and requesting an advance of money from his revenues in the Ulwur Durbar's hands, to enable him to proceed to Rajpootana, to prosecute his case.

No. 1794, DATED 12TH DECEMBER, 1865.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

SUBMITTING for consideration the following modified conditions with regard to the Ulwur and Neemrana relations :—

1st,—Neemrana, in lieu of furnishing contingent horsemen, may be in Rs. 1,000 annually to the Ulwur Durbar.

2nd,—Neemrana being a part of Ulwur, Customs to be levied on the border of the State only : no separate Customs to be established. All Customs and dues to be collected and received by Ulwur.

3rd,—Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over Neemrana subjects within Neemrana to be vested in the Neemrana Chief; but sentences of transportation for life and capital punishments to be confirmed by Ulwur.

4th,—Boundary disputes to be settled at once by punchayet, but if necessary by a British Officer.

5th,—In the case of succession in either the Ulwur State or the Neemrana Chiefship, the latter pay to the former a *nuzzurana* of one-fourth of annual rental.

6th,—Zemindars of Neemrana not to be required to pay *nuzzurs* to Ulwur officials.

7th,—Ulwur to have no *thannah* in Neemrana, but the latter to maintain a Vakcel at the Ulwur Durbar.

8th,—No supplies or other demands to be required by Ulwur from Neemrana.

9th,—That Neemrana be neither compelled to pay visits to, or receive visits from, the Ulwur Chief.

Suggesting that it would be better to leave all points of etiquette and ceremony to be adjusted hereafter, when the present ill-feeling has died out; and stating that these conditions have not yet been submitted to either Ulwur or Neemrana, pending the receipt of the orders of Government on the subject.

1866.

No. 118, DATED 8TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

W. ARTHUR
In reply to Agent, Governor-General's letter dated 12th December, 1865, I states that the Neemrana Chief has consented to wait on the Agent, Governor-General, for an adjustment of his case, provided he receives

out of his undrawn revenues money to defray his expenses; and requests that Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 be sent from that fund for the purpose.

No. 313, DATED 24TH MARCH, 1866.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

WITH reference to a memorial received from the Chief of Neemrana, praying to be allowed to accompany the Governor-General to Simla, on the grounds that His Excellency's absence from Calcutta will impede the settlement of his case, and asking for an advance of money from the Government Treasury; also soliciting a private interview with the Governor-General,—forwards copy of Government Resolution, ruling that his requests cannot be granted.

No. 494A., DATED 9TH APRIL, 1866.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Captain W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypore.

TAKING advantage of the proximity of the Rajah of Ulwur's Camp to Jeypore, and Captain Beynon's conversance with the particulars of the Neemrana dispute, requests him to proceed to that Chief's camp and endeavour to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion.

States that he has telegraphed to Calcutta, with a view to the Neemrana Chief being sent to Jeypore without delay, and the Political Agent being advised of the probable date of his arrival; and that the Rajah of Ulwur has been requested to communicate the exact route he proposes, and the dates.

After reviewing the whole case, concludes by recommending firmness and a close adherence to the terms proposed in Agent, Governor-General's, letter No. 1794, dated 12th December, 1865, until it should become known the terms each are prepared to accept, when perhaps a few judicious modifications might be introduced, with a view to the settlement of the case.

No. 376, DATED 23RD APRIL, 1866.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

STATING that, on the receipt of the Agent, Governor-General's telegram advising the remittance of Rs. 12,000 for the Neemrana Chief, it was

advanced to the Chief by Government, on the promise that he would proceed forthwith to Rajpootana. Encloses copy of the Neemrana Chief's reply, dated 14th April, promising to start in seven days' time after receiving the Rs. 12,000.

—
No. 970, DATED 25TH JULY, 1866.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Jeypore.

CALLING for a report of the result of his interview with the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur, regarding the adjustment of the Ulwur and Neemrana dispute.

—
No. 121G., DATED 20TH AUGUST, 1866.

From Political Agent, Jeypore, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

REPORTING the unsuccessful result of his interview with the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur in the Neemrana and Ulwur case.

States that he met the Ulwur Chief on the 29th May, and received a cordial reception from him. That, after reviewing the whole case, he explained to him that, though the case had already been settled by the Indian Government, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India considered the terms of adjustment hard, and had requested a modification; and that, in pursuance thereof, the Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana, had, after a careful consideration of the whole case, drawn up a set of modified conditions; that these had been approved by Government, and that the Neemrana Chief had been directed to wait upon Political Agent, with a view to a final adjustment. That the Ulwur Chief, on hearing the terms, as proposed in Agent, Governor-General's, letter No. 1794, dated 12th December, 1865, read, remarked that he had never opposed the wishes of the Supreme Government, that he was anxious to settle the dispute, and that it was only the Neemrana Chief's stubbornness and contumacy that stood in the way of a reconciliation; and that he was willing to accept the conditions proposed by Agent, Governor-General, with the following modifications, *viz.* :—

Condition No. 1.—That the payment in lieu of contingent horsemen be fixed at Rs. 500 per annum, instead of Rs. 1,000.

Condition No. 5.—The claim to *nizzuranas* on succession-days to be waived—they not having been demanded hitherto.

Condition No. 9.—The customs of ceremony and etiquette as obtaining heretofore maintained. The visits, however, of the Chief of Neemrana to the Maha Rajah of Ulwur to be optional.

That the above terms received the assent of the Ulwur Chief,—the interview terminating with a request from the Chief that the Political Agent would furnish him with a written statement of the terms, when he would submit his reply. That the Political Agent complied with the Chief's request on the 30th May, no reply to which was received till the 30th June, when, in a *khurreea* to Political Agent's address, he repudiated the whole of his promises of the 29th May, taking advantage of a clerical error in Political Agent's *khurreea* to his address dated 29th May; stating that the terms to which his assent was now asked conceded nothing short of independence to Neemrana—a thing he never contemplated; and concluding that he was at the same time prepared to consider any reasonable modified terms which may be submitted to him.

That the Political Agent again addressed the Chief on the 19th July, expressing his surprise that, after having received his assurances of consent to the proposed conditions, he should, under the cover of a mere clerical error, now seek to repudiate his promises to a British Officer deputed by the Supreme Government to assist him in the adjustment of his own differences, and, after again explaining the whole circumstances, calling upon him to make his promise good, and to settle the matter without any further delay.

Here the matter rests, the Ulwur Chief having furnished no reply.

That, as far as the Neemrana Chief is concerned, there is no prospect of a settlement; that he stoutly refuses to accept the conditions proposed, characterising them as innovations, contrary to justice, and opposed to the usages and practices of the ancient house of Neemrana; and that, rather than yield to such, he would give the case up altogether and trust to the generosity and justice of the British Government to make such provision for him as might be considered right. That the Foreign Secretary to Government had, previous to his leaving Calcutta for Rajpootana, furnished him with a copy of the terms now proposed for the adjustment of his case, and that he had at once replied to that officer, setting forth his objections to each of the points.

No. 1168, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

*From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

FORWARDING copy of Political Agent of Jeypore's letter may be in dated 20th August, reporting his unsuccessful attempt to settle the Ulwur dispute at an interview with the Ulwur Chief on the 29th and 1866.

Adverts to the want of candour displayed by the Ulwur Chief, and accounts for it by explaining that on the 29th May (the date of Political Agent's interview with the Chief), the Ulwur Chief was laboring under strong apprehension as to the turn of events likely to take place in his hostilities with Thakoor Luckdhere Singh, and doubtless hoped, by a semblance of compliance in the Neemrana case, to secure the aid of the British Government. That by the 30th of June his apprehensions had passed away, and a different tone was adopted by him in the matter.

States that he purposes visiting Ulwur during his approaching tour, when he will endeavour to induce a settlement, although he almost despairs of success,—not so much from the opposition of the Ulwur Durbar as the demands of the Neemrana Chief; and concludes by asking instructions as to the course to be pursued in the event of Neemrana continuing to maintain his demands,—suggesting that as liberal terms as practicable be obtained from Ulwur; that these be laid before the Neemrana Chief; and that, should he decline to accept them, he be allowed to abdicate in favor of his brother, Bheem Singh.

(Abstracted,)

W. H. BEYNON, CAPTAIN,

Political Agent, Jeypore.

JEYPORE POLITICAL AGENCY :
Dated Jeypore, the 15th September, 1866. }

CORRESPONDENCE

REGARDING THE

ENDEAVOURS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO ESTABLISH ON A SATISFACTORY FOOTING

THE

FUTURE RELATIONS

BETWEEN

THE ULWUR CHIEFSHIP AND ITS VASSAL,

THE CHIEF OF NEEMRANA.

1859.

—o—
No. 1144, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

*From Major W. F. EDEN, Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to
Captain W. H. BEYNON, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will proceed at an early date to Ulwur and place yourself in communication with Lieutenant Impey, Political Agent, with a view to a speedy settlement of the question at issue between the Ulwur Durbar and the petty Chief of Neemrana in respect of the dependency of the latter upon the former.

You are aware of the extent and nature of the enquiries that have been previously made under the orders of the late Sir H. Lawrence, but from which no satisfactory result would seem to have been secured. Nor does it appear that the Agent has left his own opinions on record, though I gather from Lieutenant Impey that these were favorable to the views of the Ulwur Government.

You should bring with you every letter, English and Native, that may be forthcoming in the Office, and when at Jeypore I would suggest that you request the Political Agent there to place before you such letters as may be in his possession, any concerning the same subject.

A copy of this letter will be sent to the Political Agent, Ulwur Chief, and ac-
formation. Political Agent's strong appre-
hostilities with
compliance
That by
he was

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,
Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

No. 1145, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

From Major W. F. EDEN, *Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana*, to
Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a letter I have
addressed to my Assistant, Captain Beynon, requesting him to proceed to Ulwur
and communicate with you, with a view to a speedy settlement of the question at
issue between Ulwur and the petty Chief of Neemrana.

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,
Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

From Captain W. H. BEYNON, *Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana*, to
Major W. F. EDEN, *Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 1144, of the 8th instant, requesting me to
proceed to Ulwur and place myself in communication with Lieutenant Impey, Poli-
tical Agent of that State, with a view to a speedy settlement of the question be-
tween the Ulwur Durbar and the petty Chiefship of Neemrana in respect of the
dependency of the latter upon the former, I have the honor to report that I left
Mount Aboo on the 15th instant *en route*.

2. Adverting to the 3rd paragraph of your letter under reply, I have the
honor to bring to your notice that there is not a single letter, either in the English
or Native Department, bearing on the subject of the Neemrana case among the
records left under my charge at Aboo.

3. From enquiry, the whole of the correspondence, it appears, was collected and
made over first of all to the late Captain Hardcastle, and subsequently to Captain
Political Agent of Joudhpore, previous to the late Sir H. Lawrence, K. C. B.,
-General's Agent, Rajpootana, leaving for Lucknow in March, 1857, who
ve taken the file with him.

However, on arrival at Jeypore, see what letters I can procure from the Political Agent of that State, as suggested by you.

I have, &c.,

W. H. BEYNON,

Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

ENDEAVOUR

ATION of a Roobkaree of Captain W. H. BEYNON, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, on Special duty.—Dated Camp Ulwur, the 31st October, 1859.

IN reference to this case, a letter, No. 1144, of the 8th September, 1859, was received from Major Eden, Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, that I should proceed to Ulwur and enquire into the question at issue between the Ulwur Durbar and Neemrana. A copy of the above letter was sent to the Political Agent, Ulwur.

versus

Isree Singh, son of Bijee Singh of Neemrana, through his Agents, Thakoor Juggut Singh and Lalla Bhowanee Pershad, Defendant.

Regarding a claim on the Talooka of Neemrana, in all 15 villages, in possession of the defendant.

Ulwur.

On the 6th October I arrived at Ulwur, and a letter dated the 11th October, No. 138, was received from the Political Agent, stating that Dewan Jey Gopal and Moonshec Brij Mohun Lall had been appointed Vakeels on the part of Ulwur in the case at issue with Neemrana, and through them the Council and Raj officers would prefer the claims of Ulwur on Neemrana; that no documents bearing on the subject exist in the Political Agent's Office, but that he would render every aid, so that there should be no hindrance in the investigation. A letter, dated 6th October, 1859, was also received from the Rajah of Neemrana, intimating that he had appointed Thakoor Juggut Singh and Lalla Bhowanee Pershad, Agents to bring forward his claims for the possession of Neemrana.

2. On the 12th October the Vakeels on the part of the plaintiff presented themselves, and were told that they were to produce all the papers they possessed shewing the claim of Ulwur on Neemrana. On the 14th October, a Kyfeut was received from the Vakeels on the part of Ulwur, with copies of several documents attached, and these were compared with the originals. A letter in reply was written, stating that in the Kyfeut it was not shown how Neemrana was held by Ulwur between the years A. D. 1803 and A. D. 1815,—whether any agreement was entered into for the management of the district for one or more years,—whether the revenue was collected under Kham Tehseel,—what revenue it yielded,—when it remained in possession of defendant,—what proofs that there was any connection with Neemrana,—and were there any disputes, &c.? How was it that defendant got possession of Neemrana in A. D. 1815, and what agreement was entered into at

the time? How long did it remain in the hands of Ulwur? What purp^oss of an agree-
ment having been entered into, and what records regarding the Col^lectors of Reve-
nue? From the time defendant obtained possession of the district, to what year did
he fulfil any agreements entered into with him? During the time plaintiff held
possession, was any claim made on Neemrana by defendant? On the 15th October,
plaintiffs produced a Kyfeeut with copies of papers attached; these were compared
with the originals, but the original copies of the *suwal* making over the districts
of Tejara, &c., to Rajah Bulwunt Singh, and the copy of the *putta* of Sumbut
1872, which were in the Raj Duttur and not produced, were called for. Mention
was not made in the Kyfeeut how Neemrana became separated from Ulwur, and
how long it continued so. The papers alluded to of A. D. 1840 and 1841 regard-
ing Tejara and Neemrana, and the order restoring Tejara to Ulwur after the death
of Rajah Bulwunt Singh, were called for, as well as other papers. On the 17th
October, the Kyfeeut received from the plaintiff was filed, and, previous to calling
on the defendants to produce their claims, the following questions were put to the
plaintiff:—

1st.—Before receiving the *sunnud* of 1803, who had possession of the districts
in question, and what arrangements were made for them?

2nd.—How did defendant possess and what claim had he to the arrange-
ment entered into of 41 villages made over in Sumbut 1860? How long did that
arrangement stand? Was Neemrana cultivated, or did it remain waste after the
expulsion of the rebel Narayan Row?

3rd.—What claim had defendant on the district of Neemrana by which he
obtained the *putta* (grant) in Sumbut 1872? In whose name?—and what was the
age of the individual who gave it? What is meant by the word “*roojoo*” entered
in the last paragraph of the *putta*?

4th.—State how the transit duties of the district were collected.

5th.—Is there any proof of cases in connection with the district having
been settled by Ulwur?

6th.—Regarding the letters received from defendant, what replies were sent
to them? A copy also of the treaty entered into with the British Government in
A. D. 1803, or afterwards, was called for.

On the 19th October a letter was written to the Vakeels on the part of the
defendant, requesting them to bring forward their claims. On the 20th October a
Kyfeeut was received from the Vakeels of the defendant, with certain papers
attached: these were compared with the originals. From none of these papers,
however, did it appear from whom or in what year or what villages the defendant
possessed Neemrana.* Neemrana was at present in possession of defendant,

and the Vakeels were requested to show who received the revenue and transit duties from the time defendant got possession up to the present. Who settled the disputes and other cases up to the present? Whose *thannahs* were there, and how long had they been established? Since what year have the Vakeels on the part of Neemrana not been in attendance at the Rajpootana Agency? During Sumbut 1860 and 1861 had defendant possession of Neemrana, and during that period who collected the revenue and transit duties? From whom did he first get possession, and has there been any question or dispute as to his right?

What *sunnud* can he produce of having Neemrana, and what proof that it is independent of Tejara or Ulwur?

On the 21st October, a Kyfeut was received from Vakeels of the plaintiff in reply to the letter of the 17th instant, and filed. On the 27th October, the Vakeels of defendant replied to letter of 20th instant, and the copies of letters attached compared with the original papers. On the above date (27th October) the Vakeels of the plaintiff were addressed, and requested to report whether his *thannahs* were posted in Neemrana, and that proof should be produced that the customary offerings were made on the Dussera and Holee festivals, which are noted in the accounts produced by him;—whether it is the custom to write the words Sirkar or Raj in *puttas* and public documents issued by the Ulwur Raj.

On the 28th October, a reply was received and the original accounts of the Tehseel of Mundun for Rubbee and Khureef of Sumbut 1872 produced. These were examined, and the villages Barinbass, Daburwass, Roodwal, Sallerpore, Baggora, and Koosurwass, or Annoodporo and Muglee Bulan, were down as having paid the usual offering at the Holee festival; and among the accounts of the Tehseel of Kurreekote for the Khureef of Sumbut of 1877 the village of Hassa Makee is down for one rupee on account of the offering on the Dussera festival. The Vakeel also explained that, from Sumbut 1872 to Sumbut 1881, the usual offerings were paid on account of the Holee and Dussera from Neemrana; but the items from each village were not mentioned in the account,—only the total amount for the district was entered. An order was after this passed that the Agents of plaintiff and defendant should attend with all the original documents they had produced; and the Vakeels of the plaintiff were further desired to bring papers showing whether any sum had been paid by the defendant for the year Sumbut 1860.

On the 31st October the Vakeels of the plaintiff and defendant presented themselves. The accounts from Rubbee of Sumbut 1860 were produced by plaintiff, from which it appeared that the sum of Rs. 4,610 had been paid, after deducting the customary village expenses amounting to Rs. 600, for 42 villages. The

several papers produced by plaintiff and defendant were examined by the Vakeels on both sides, and the whole proceedings read.

Purport of claim put forth by plaintiff.

According to the *sunnud* (title-deed) signed by the late General Lord Lake, dated November 28th, 1803, or Sumbut 1860, Neemrana, with other districts, were made over to Maha Row Rajah Bukhtawur Singh, for his enjoyment, and attached to the Ulwur State.

Prior to receiving the above *sunnud*, Deenrana, &c., was in the possession of the Mahrattas. In the year Sumbut 1860, in order to arrange for the collection of the revenue, a portion of the districts ceded to Ulwur, including Neemrana, altogether 41 villages, yielding Rs. 8,684, were given in contract to Rajah Chundurban, great-grandfather of the present Rajah of Neemrana, as shown in the agreement bearing the seal of Saligram, Agent to Chundurban, and dated Fagoon Soodee 3rd, Sumbut 1860. The amount for one season was paid into the Ulwur Treasury after the usual deductions allowed to the landholder for Malgoozara. The customs and transit duties for these villages were separately collected, as is the custom in Ulwur. This contract continued only for "Fusl Rubbee" of 1860 Sumbut. In Sumbut 1862, or A. D. 1805, the Rajah of Neemrana gave asylum to the Mahratta rebel chief Narayan Rao. By order of Lord Lake, a British force under Major Campbell, with the Ulwur troops to co-operate, marched against Neemrana and expelled the rebel Narayan Rao, and Rajah Chundurban fled. He was not allowed afterwards to enter the Ulwur territory.

The district of Neemrana was managed by Ulwur, and remained annexed until the season Khureef of Sumbut 1872, corresponding with A. D. 1815.

Maha Row Rajah Bukhtawur Singh was of the Kuchwan Rajpoot clan, and Rajah Chundurban belonged to the Chohans; therefore there was no blood relationship between them when the *sunnud* of 1803 was received, nor were they connected afterwards by marriage. Moreover, there is nothing in the Raj Duftur to show that there was any connection between Ulwur and Neemrana prior to A. D. 1803.

Rajah Chundurban came to Ulwur with a letter of recommendation from Sir C. Metcalfe, dated November 1st A. D. 1815, corresponding with Sumbut 1872. At this time, Bukhtawur Singh was dead, and Row Rajah Baneer Singh, then eight years old, was on the throne of Ulwur; and it was solely on the recommendation of the late Sir C. Metcalfe, and in consequence of the friendship which existed between him and Ulwur, that through the Ministers Balmookund and Thakoor Akey Singh a grant of 15 villages was given to Rajah Chundurban for his maintenance. The

grant is without any reference as to its being continued to his heirs or successors, and on condition that he remains obedient to the Sirkar, *i. e.*, the Ulwur State, as other landholders. The grant is dated Fagoon Soodee 3rd, Sumbut 1872, or A. D. 1815, in the name of Bankanath, Dewan of Rajah Chundurban, and the word "*bythuk*" is used. There is no specification as to its being hereditary.

The meaning of "*Roojoo rheni Sirkar*" (obedience to the Government) is that Rajah Chundurban should consider himself as one in authority, and in case of disobedience or rebellion the villages should be seized and annexed to the Ulwur State.

It is common in this State to write the words *Raj* and *Sirkar*; but in the *puttas* the word *Sirkar* is generally used. Prior to certain districts being made over to Rajah Bulwunth Singh of Tejara, Rajah Chundurban continued obedient to the Ulwur Government, as shown in letters numbered 10, 11, and 12.

Shah Ramdhun, Vakeel of Rajah Chundurban, attended at Ulwur and presented cases connected with Neemrana, which were decided by the Ulwur Government, as shown in letters numbered 9 and 27. There are no records or files which can be produced to show that criminal cases were settled, as before Sumbut 1888 all such cases were settled verbally and no files kept. The *muzzuranas* on account of the Holee and Dussera festivals were made by the Zemindars of the Neemrana villages to the Killedar and Tehseeldars of Pergunnahs Mundun, &c., as shown in the accounts produced of Pergunnahs Mundun and Kurreekote.

The customs dues and transit duties were given in contract at different times to different persons for the whole of the Ulwur district, and those of Neemrana also were collected, as shown in the agreement No. 8.

When the district of Tejara was allotted to Rajah Bulwunth Singh in A. D. 1826, the 15 villages of Neemrana were included, and fell under the jurisdiction of the Rajah of Tejara; and from that time Rajah Chundurban and his successors have contrived to collect the customs dues of these villages, and turned against Tejara.

On the 8th August, 1831, the Resident of Delhi wrote to Rajah Prethee Singh, son of Rajah Chundurban, that the Rajah of Neemrana was a Jagheerdar of Ulwur, and not a separate Raj; therefore he must obey Rajah Bulwunth Singh: and that he had dismissed the Neemrana Vakeel from attending at the Delhi Residency.

In consequence of Neemrana being under Tejara, Mr. W. Martin, in 1831, and Mr. Frazer, in 1832, corresponded with Rajah Bulwunth Singh of Tejara for the settlement of cases connected with Neemrana.

With reference to a claim put forth by Rajah Prethee Singh for the Ulwur districts of Mundun and Gelote, orders were received from the Government of India that the case was not one for their interference. This was communicated in a letter from Colonel Sutherland to Rajah Bulwunth Singh, dated 10th September, 1840.

The Neemrana Rajah sent a Vakeel to attend on the Rajpootana Agency regarding the settlement of some boundary disputes, and an order was passed on the Vakeel's petition, dated 10th December, 1841, that the Rajah of Neemrana was a Jagheerdar of Tejara, and he should appeal to that Government.

After the death of Rajah Bulwunth Singh the Tejara country passed to Ulwur, and a letter to this effect was written by Government, dated 28th February, 1845, No. 54, and a *khureeta* intimating the same from Major Thorsby, Officiating Agent, Governor-General, dated 11th November, 1845. From that time the successors of Rajah Chundurba have been and still continue disobedient and rebellious.

Up to Sumbut 1888, or A. D. 1831, no regular Police arrangements existed in the Ulwur State, and when a regular system was established, Neemrana was under the Rajah of Tejara; therefore no *thannah* was placed at Neemrana until Sumbut 1901, when Tejara was annexed to Ulwur. This *thannah* remained there for fifteen or eighteen months, when it was moved to Mundun, to which district Neemrana was attached. The *thannah* was not removed by the order of superior authority. For proof of this, a copy of a petition of the Neemrana Vakeel to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, dated 10th March, 1846, is attached.

In support of the claims of Ulwur on Neemrana, the original papers in the case are produced for inspection, and copies annexed, as noted below; but the original letters of the 8th August, 1831, 1st July, 1841, and 16th February, 1842, addressed to the Rajah of Neemrana, and copy of answers, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, are not in the Raj Duftur. The Raj officials, according to custom, despatched the papers without keeping copies.

For the last four or five years, the Jagheerdar of Neemrana has been rebellious to Ulwur, has killed a Naib Rissaldar of this State, by name Sooruj Mull, and otherwise committed acts sufficient to admit of its being confiscated.

TRANSLATION of purport of claim set forth by Neemrana.

The Chiefship of Neemrana is an ancient one, and belonged to Rajah Chundurba before the English rule came into this part of the country. One Narayan Rao, a Mahratta, fled from Ulwur troops, and took refuge in J

In A. D. 1813, a proclamation from Sir Charles Metcalfe, dated 23rd October, 1813, was received by Rajah Chundurban, giving notice that a British force under General Marshall would march against Ulwur, with a view of coercing her to make over the forts of Doobee and Likrwa, with the territories adjacent to them, that had been taken by Ulwur from Jeypore. An introductory letter was given to Rajah Chundurban by Sir C. Metcalfe, and he joined the British force. When the troops returned, Chundurban accompanied them to Delhi, and remained a year and a half.

In 1814, Sir C. Metcalfe forwarded Rajah Chundurban's *nuzzur* and *khureeta* to the Governor-General, and a *khureeta*, dated 15th June, 1814, was received in reply.

In Sumbut 1872, A. D. 1815, in consideration of Neemrana being an ancient State, and the Rajah Chundurban the descendant of an old and respectable family, Sir C. Metcalfe verbally desired the Rao Rajah of Ulwur to make over Neemrana to Rajah Chundurban. Neemrana, consisting of eight cultivated and eight waste villages, has since then up to the present time continued independent of Ulwur, and ruled entirely by the Rajah of Neemrana.

The entire revenue of the State has been enjoyed by the Rajah of Neemrana; he possesses no *sumnud* from the British Government, but holds a *putta* on the part of the Rajah of Ulwur given to the Agent of Chundurban, dated Fagoon Soodee 3rd Sumbut 1872.

In reply to a letter received from Rajah Chundurban, Sir C. Metcalfe wrote on the 17th April, 1816, congratulating him on the occasion of his obtaining possession of Neemrana. The Rajah has been honored with an interview with the Governor-General at Delhi, and received *khureetas* from the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor. All matters connected with Neemrana have been laid before and settled direct with the Agents to the Governor-General, and correspondence has been carried on with those in authority in the same manner as other independent Princes. All oppression on the part of Ulwur or Tejara was redressed by the Agent to the Governor-General. All cases, revenue, judicial, &c., in Neemrana, have been settled by its Chief. All cases between Neemrana and the British territory adjoining have been referred direct to Neemrana; and in cases regarding Ulwur and Tejara, communication has been held direct with the Rajpootana Agency.

From the time the Rajah possessed Neemrana, he has had his own *thannah* placed there.

From A. D. 1813 to A. D. 1856, a Vakeel has remained in attendance at the Delhi and Rajpootana Agencies on the part of Neemrana.

In Sunbut 1860 the Rajah held similar possession of Neemrana as he had always held, and enjoyed the revenue, and for this cause obtained possession in 1860.

Copies of 42 documents showing that Neemrana has had uninterrupted and independent possession are enclosed, and the originals produced for comparison, with the exception of those dated 24th April and May 23rd, 1845, from Major Thoresby to the Rajah of Ulwur.

(C O P I E S .)

No. 92, DATED BHURTPORE, THE 28TH MAY, 1856.

From Assistant Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to Agent, Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the proceedings in the case of affray between the sowars and footmen of the Rajah of Neemrana and the sowars of the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur.

2. You will perceive that the affray occurred through the instrumentality of two persons named Thakoor Bulwunth Singh and Thakoor Bukhtawur Singh, residents of the village of Daberwass, in Neemrana. These two individuals, considering that the Rajah of Neemrana had ill-treated them, deserted Daberwass, and emigrated into the adjoining village of Gelote, in Ulwur. Perceiving one day that cattle of the village of Daberwass had strayed into their cultivation, they drove the cattle out and brought them into the village of Gelote, in Ulwur. No opposition was offered by the Daberwass Zemindars to this proceeding, as they well knew that no harm would result to the cattle whilst in the hands of their own Thakoors; but it appears that intelligence was given to the Rajah of Neemrana, who sent a party of horse and foot to recover the cattle.

3. In the afternoon of the day of this occurrence, Thakoor Bulwunth Singh drove the cattle of Daberwass, together with some of his own, to water at the tank

of the village of Bussye, in Ulwur, when the Neemrana party came up, re-took the cattle, and drove them back into Neemrana. By this act the Neemrana troops became the aggressors, by infringing the integrity of the Ulwur Stato with armed men.

4. Bulwunth Singh galloped off to the Ulwur *thannah* of Majra, and reported that his cattle had been seized by the Neemrana people. Naib Ressaldar Sooruj Mull and five sowars went in pursuit, and overtook the Neemrana sowars and sepoy within the boundary of the village of Bussye, in Ulwur. The Ulwur sowars summoned them to yield up the cattle, and were replied to by an attack. In the *mélee* that ensued Naib Ressaldar Sooruj Mull of Ulwur was shot by one of the matchlockmen of Neemrana named Kullian Singh, and Hunmunta Bullaie of Neemrana was killed by Bulwunth Singh Thakoor. Meer Khan, sowar of Neemrana, was shot in the groin by sowar Abdar Khan of Ulwur, and died afterwards. Bulwunth Singh, Bukhtawur Singh, Thakoors, Abdar Khan, sowar, and Poorna, sepoy, were wounded. The affray was commenced by Meer Khan, sowar of Neemrana, attacking and wounding sowar Abdar Khan of Ulwur with a spear. The cattle remained in the possession of the Neemrana people.

5. The Neemrana people complain that their villages were plundered, but I am not inclined to believe this statement, as I find the evidence on this head, as given by the Neemrana people themselves, is conflicting. Indeed, this statement is refuted by the deposition of the Dewan of Neemrana, who makes it a ground of complaint that the Ulwur Rajah took engagement from the Neemrana Zemindars for the yearly rent, which goes far to prove a peaceful occupation of the villages.

6. Captain Hardeastle, in his letter, No. 8, dated the 16th January, 1856, although warmly advocating the cause of the Rajah of Neemrana, makes no mention of any of the Neemrana villages having been plundered.

7. It is quite evident that the sowars and footmen of Neemrana were acting under the immediate orders of their Rajah, who lives close at hand; whereas the Ulwur Rajah lives at a distance of 50 miles from the scene of dispute, and must have been quite ignorant of what was taking place.

8. I therefore consider the Neemrana Rajah to be the aggressor in this case, inasmuch as he forcibly possessed himself of cattle in the Ulwur territory, without

having first endeavoured to obtain possession of them by the assistance of the district authorities, who were close at hand at Majra and Mundun.

9. The Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur may perhaps be considered blameable for having occupied the Neemrana villages after this affair, without a reference to the Political Authorities; but he considered the Neemrana Rajah to be his Jagheerdar, and treated him as such. If injury has been sustained by the Rajah of Neemrana, it is no more than would have been inflicted on any Jagheerdar in Rajpootana at the hands of his superior for a like act of defiance and outrage. I have, however, failed to discover that any injury has been sustained by Neemrana.

10. It appears that for a long time past there have been differences between the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur and his dependant, the Rajah of Neemrana. These differences have arisen and been occasioned by the Neemrana Rajah's desire to shake off his allegiance to the Ulwur Rajah, and exercise the powers of an independent Chief. To obtain this end, he has not failed to agitate in the matter with every new Resident that has been in contact with him.

11. I conceive there is no doubt that Neemrana is a dependency of Ulwur. I have seen the original document, signed by Lord Lake, giving over the territories to Ulwur. Neemrana is mentioned in this document as one of the Pergunnahs ceded to Ulwur; thus the independence of Neemrana was extinguished by an act of the British Government.

12. During the time the Neemrana Rajah was under a ban of outlawry for having given sanctuary to an enemy of the British Government, Ulwur held Neemrana and enjoyed the proceeds. On the Neemrana Rajah being forgiven by the British Government, the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur reinstated him in the possession of Neemrana and the twelve villages dependent on it. This was merely an act of grace to a near relation, and no Rajah making a like gift ever contemplates the dismemberment of his territory, or the independence and exercise of sovereign rights by his subject.

13. Mr. Martin, Resident at Delhi, on the 8th August, 1831, wrote to the Neemrana Rajah, telling him that he was to yield obedience as a Jagheerdar to the Rajah of Tejara, and removed his Vakeel from Delhi.

14. This is a point of the case that seems to require explanation, otherwise confusion may arise between "Tejara" and "Ulwur." Rajah Bukhtawur Singh of

Ulwur had two sons named Bunnye Singh and Bulwunth Singh. After the death of Rajah Bukhtawur Singh, with the intervention of the British authorities, a division of the Ulwur State was made. Tejara and its dependencies, valued at two lacs of rupees, fell to the share of the younger brother, Bulwunth Singh, and Neemrana thus fell under Tejara. On Bulwunth Singh's death, Tejara and its dependencies lapsed again to Ulwur.

15. Colonel Sutherland, in the order passed on the Neemrana Rajah's Vakeel's petition, declined to receive any communication except through his superior, the Rajah of Tejara.

16. In another communication, Colonel Sutherland told the Neemrana Rajah that he was a Jagheerदार of Ulwur, and remarked that his "*reasut*" could not be viewed in the light of a State with whom the British Government have treaties.

17. My opinion in this case is totally at variance with that expressed by Captain Harcastle in paragraph 10 of his letter, No. 8, dated 16th January, 1856, wherein he declares that Neemrana is an independent State. Major Thoresby, on whose documents Captain Harcastle has laid some stress, declares that Neemrana is a part and parcel of Ulwur. It seems to me that all the documentary evidence brought forward by the Neemrana Rajah does not in the slightest degree prove his independence. It merely shows that the Neemrana Rajah, with a petty territory yielding under Rs. 12,000 per annum, was successful in obtaining interviews with British officers of high rank, many of whom were doubtless ignorant of his actual position. It also exemplifies the fact that for years past he has been endeavouring to get himself acknowledged as independent, and now grounds his claim principally on the fact of having, prior to 1830, been granted audiences in the same manner as independent Princes.

18. I have translated all the papers brought forward by the Neemrana Rajah, and with regard to the two documents from Major Thoresby, numbered, and which are referred to by Captain Harcastle in paragraph 8 of his letter of the 16th January, 1856, under Nos. 15 and 16, I cannot help thinking he must have made a mistake when he gave them the construction and meaning set forth in his letter. There is no doubt that Major Thoresby used the weight of his influence to remove the Ulwur *thannah* from Neemrana, but he also states that Neemrana is not separate from Ulwur, but is part and parcel of Ulwur.

19. I regret to be obliged to express my conviction that the affray that occurred was wilfully occasioned by the Rajah of Neemrana's desire to attract attention to his position, and obtain his separation from Ulwur and recognition as an independent Prince by the British Government. I therefore recommend that the Neemrana Rajah be fined in the sum of Rs. 2,000, for sending an armed force into the territories of his suzerain, the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur, and causing, by his conduct, the loss of three men's lives; and that Colonel Sutherland's instructions to him to yield obedience to the Ulwur Rajah be enforced and his Vakoel dismissed.

20. The Ulwur Rajah can be warned not to use so coercive a measure as the seizure of his Jagheerdar's villages again without a reference to the Political Authorities.

21. I recommend that Thakoor Bulwunth Singh be imprisoned for two years in the Ulwur Jail, for being convicted of killing Hunmunta Bullaie of Neemrana, and for having driven the cattle into Ulwur. I should have recommended a more severe punishment for this man, but he has been already punished by eight severe sword cuts.

22. I also find Sowar Abdar Khan of Ulwur guilty of killing Sowar Meer Khan; but I do not think he should be punished, as it is quite clear that Meer Khan stabbed Abdar Khan in the first instance through the thigh.

23. By the evidence of Bulwunth Singh Thakoor and Kishen Singh Thakoor of Ulwur, it is clear that Naib Rissaldar Soornj Mull was shot by Kullian Singh, matchlockman of Neemrana. I recommend he be sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Ulwur Jail.

24. As Captain Hardeastle has expressed so decided an opinion of Neemrana's independence, I have, with Lieutenant Walter's assistance, translated all the documents for your consideration. They clearly show that, since the year 1830, every Political Officer has viewed the Neemrana Rajah as a Jagheerdar of Ulwur.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. P. NIXON, *Captain,*

Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

P. S.—I submitted the original *putta* to Major Morrison, who considers that as the words "*nushunbad nushun*" have been omitted, and also the word "*humesha*," that

the Ulwur Rajah is at liberty to resume Neemrana at any time, as it is not a deed of succession.

(True copy.)

C. K. M. WALTER,
Asst. Agent, Governor-General.

TRANSLATION of a *Khureeta* from Lord Moira to Rajah Chundurban, dated 15th June, 1814.

YOUR letter congratulating me on my arrival at Calcutta has reached me, as well as your present, and I am gratified at all your expressions of willingness to obey any orders I may issue; also that you are in attendanee on the Resident of Delhi. I am aware of your fidelity to the Sirear.

I receive your present with pleasure, and, according to custom, return it to you again.

Consider me as your well-wisher, and write to me now and then.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Sir C. Metcalfe, to Rajah Chundurban of Neemrana, dated 17th April, 1816.

AFTER compliments. Your letter informing me of your having obtained possession of Neemrana, that you have sent for Koonwur Luchmun Singh and your family from Shahjehanabad, and applying for a passport for them, has reached me. I had heard the same from your Vakeel, and am rejoiced at it. I congratulate you on the occasion, and in complianee with your request I have given a passport. Continue to write to me always.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Sir E. Colebrook, Resident, Delhi, to Rajah Pirthee Singh of Neemrana, dated 11th April, 1828.

AFTER compliments. I received your letter stating that Rajah Bulwunth Singh had sent troops and guns to Mundun; that hitherto there had been no disturbance, but that he has issued *ihstehars* in the neighbourhood. On enquiry, I learnt from the Rajah's Vakeel that the force is sent against Geeglana, and will not interfere with you. You need not be afraid.

(Translated.)

W. H. BEYNON,
Asst. Agent, Governor-General.

DATED AGRA, THE 14TH DECEMBER, 1836.

From Sir C. T. Metcalfe, to Rajah Pirthee Singh Bahadoor.

MY FRIEND,—I have duly received your letter, forwarded to me through Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, wherein you congratulate me on my arrival at Agra, and express a desire to visit me.

I am thankful to you for the friendly sentiments you express.

As it is not improbable that I may have an opportunity of seeing you hereafter, I beg you will not put yourself to the inconvenience of travelling to this distance for the purpose of paying me a visit.

I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE.

(True copy.)

W. H. BEYNON,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Colonel Sutherland, Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Rajah Bjeeh Singh of Neemrana, dated the 11th July, 1843.

AFTER compliments. Your letter informing me of your having completed the funeral ceremony of your father, and ascended the *musnud* in his place, in the presence of the Mohtemids of the Jeypore, Ulwur, Tejara, Mamohurpoor Chiefs, and others, who had come to Neemrana with the usual presents (*khilluts*) on the occasion, and expressing a wish to meet the Governor-General, and requesting my permission to proceed to Delhi for that purpose, has reached me.

I am very glad to hear of your having ascended the Neemrana *musnud* in your father's place. God will prosper you. As you wish to meet the Governor-General, you will proceed to Delhi, where you will meet his Lordship.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Major Thoresby, Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Rao Rajah of Ulwur.

I have received a letter from the Rajah of Neemrana stating that the Ulwur Government has sent a *thannah* to Neemrana, contrary to former usage, and requesting my orders for the removal of the same, with other statements to the same effect.

From the said letter it appears that no *thannah* of Ulwur was ever established at Neemrana, and it is not known how your officials have sent a *thannah* there. If the *thannah* was sent for the good government of the country, the Rajah of Neemrana will be able to maintain his own Police to keep the peace. You should order the removal of your *thannah*, and if you see the necessity of having a *thannah*, let a place about two or three *cos*s off be selected for that purpose.

TRANSLATION of a Proclamation issued by Sir C. T. Metcalfe, to Rajah Chundurban, Chief of Neemrana, dated the 3rd October, 1813.

It is well known that the Rao Rajah of Machery has had for a long time unlawful possession of the forts of Doobey and Sookurwah, together with their dependencies, which are a portion of the Jeypore States. Orders have been frequently issued by the paramount power that these places should be restored, but up to the present no notice has been taken of these instructions. A British force is about to march, and make an example in this case. This proclamation is therefore written for the information of all Chiefs, great or small.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE.

(Translated.)

W. H. BEYNON,
Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

TRANSLATION.—*Remarks on the Proceedings.*

AFTER a careful review of the papers produced in this case, it is clear, from the *sunrud* signed by Lord Lake, dated 28th November, 1803, corresponding with Sumbut 1860, that the *talooka* of Neemrana was made over to Ulwur as a possession, and there is no doubt she is a dependant of Ulwur. The Chiefs of Neemrana have also, from their position and rank, like others in similar circumstances, corresponded, visited, and had interviews with those in authority, according to the general rule and custom. The following letters have been presented by the Vakeels of Neemrana in support of the above, that, in A. D. 1814, the Chief of Neemrana sent through Sir C. Metcalfe a *nuzzur* to the Governor-General, and received a reply, dated 15th June, 1814, acknowledging the *nuzzur*, and that, according to custom, it was returned:—Two *khureetas* from Sir C. Metcalfe, one dated 15th February, 1815,

requesting him to attend at Agra, to visit the Governor-General ; another, dated 17th April, 1816, congratulating him on his arrival at Neemrana. A *khureeta* from Mr. Colebrook, dated 11th April, 1828, regarding a force which had marched from Tejara. A *khureeta* from the Governor-General, dated 14th December, 1830, regarding an interview with Rao Chuttur Singh, uncle of Rajah Pirthee Singh of Neemrana. A *khureeta* from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 14th December, 1836, in reply, respecting a wish to visit the Lieutenant-Governor. A letter from Colonel Sutherland, the Agent, Governor-General, dated 11th January, 1843, congratulating Rajah Bijee Singh on his ascending the *guddee* of Neemrana, in presence of the confidential Agents of Jeypore, Ulwur, Tejara, Monohurpore, &c. ; also that he should visit the Governor-General at Shahjehanabad. That he proceeded to Shahjehanabad, and was presented to the Governor-General, with other Chiefs. Besides these, several letters from Major Thoresby in 1845, regarding the removal of the *tusmah* of Ulwur from Neemrana. In not one of these letters is it shown that Neemrana is independent of Ulwur ; nor is there any proof produced. From Sumbut 1872 up to the present time, Neemrana has been held in possession by its Chief, in virtue of a *putta* received from Ulwur, in which it is stated that he should remain obedient to the *Sirkar*.

Ulwur also produces this *putta*, and Neemrana can produce no other document to claim his right to possession.

It is urged that the eight cultivated and eight waste villages of Neemrana were made over as *malikana* by the verbal order of Sir C. Metcalfe. With the exception of the Vakeel's statement, no other proof is brought forward. It is shown that Chundurban had possession when he sheltered Narayan Rao, the Mahratta Chief, in Sumbut 1861 ; but from that year up to Sumbut 1872, twelve years, he remained out of possession of Neemrana. During eight of these years he lived in Jeypore, and spent four at Delli and other places. In 1813, he applied to Sir C. Metcalfe for permission to accompany the British force under General Marshall, which marched against Ulwur to recover the Jeypore Forts of Dhoobee and Sookurwa, taken possession of by Ulwur. Chundurban remained with this force for a short time, and, after the case was settled, returned to Delhi.

Having obtained a friendly *khureeta* from Sir C. Metcalfe, dated 1st November, 1815, to the Rajah of Ulwur, Rajah Chundurban visited Ulwur, and a *putta*, bearing the seal of Balmukund Dewan, and Thakoor Akey Singh of Ulwur, was given to the Gomastah of Rajah Chundurban, making over certain villages as a maintenance.

Captain Harcastle, Officiating Political Agent, Kerowly, in his *report*, dated 18th January, 1856, states that Neemrana is independent of Ulwur, and gives the following reasons :—

1st.—That the Neemrana Chiefs have corresponded and carried on business with the several Agents, exactly as all other independent States.

2nd.—That, with the exception of six months during Mr. Martin's time, for 40 years the Vakeels of Neemrana have attended on the Agents and Residents, and all business carried on through those Vakeels.

3rd.—That Ulwur has on several occasions been requested to remove her *thannāhs* from Neemrana.

I cannot agree with Captain Harcastle ; and with respect to the first argument, that Neemrana had corresponded direct with the Agents, &c., I have already touched on this above.

Neemrana also, in a letter to the Agent to Governor-General, reports the march of a force from Tejara to attack her ; and, in reply, the Agent to Governor-General writes, dated 11th April, 1828, that the force was going to punish the village of Geglancee, and not Neemrana.

In connection with this case, Neemrana (in a letter, dated Bysak Soodee 2nd, Sumbut 1884, A. D. 1828) addresses Ulwur, and says, "Neemrana is a gift from you, and afterwards Rajah Bulwunth Singh made it over to me. What are your wishes ?"

Major Thoresby, in his letter of 23rd May, 1845, in reply to a *khureeta* of the Ulwur Rajah, states,—“From perusal of Resident's (Delhi) letter, it is clear that Neemrana is a gift from Ulwur.” I have already shown that Neemrana was made over by Ulwur.

Not one of the papers produced by Neemrana shows that she is independent ; on the contrary, they, as well as the documents put forth by Ulwur from Resident's (Delhi) letter of 8th August, 1831, September 15th, 1831, July 1st, 1841, February 16th, 1842, and December 10th, 1841, all put down Neemrana as a Jagheerdar of Ulwur.

The *putta* given by Ulwur in Sumbut 1872 makes no mention of the State being hereditary, or that it should remain so for any period ; it merely states that he

is to use the land and remain obedient. Ulwur therefore is at full liberty to claim Neemrana at pleasure. In Sumbut 1882, copies of letters received from Sir C. Metcalfe were sent to Ulwur, and in a letter, dated Phoo Boodee 5th, Sumbut 1882, Neemrana uses expressions of submission to the Ulwur Raj.

Captain Hardecastle, in his remarks regarding Mr. Martin's letter of the 8th August, touching on the claim of the Rajah of Tejara that Neemrana should support certain men for service, says that the order passed in the case was improbable. This is a mere supposition. The papers in the case referred to were not called for from the Ulwur authorities. Rajah Bulwunth Singh of Tejara's claim was with reference to a *putta* received from him, in which Neemrana was to keep up 50 men, or, in lieu, to pay the sum of Rs. 295 a month. This *putta* was given in 1882 Sumbut, when Bulwunth Singh got Tejara, and the order passed was not with reference to the *putta* given by Ulwur in Sumbut 1872. No enquiry appears to have been made regarding this latter *putta*.

With reference to the second instance put forth, that, from A. D. 1813 to 1856, a Vakeel has always remained with the Agency on the part of Neemrana, this is no reason that it is because she is independent. Were this sufficient to constitute her independent, the same argument would stand good for other Chiefs and officers of rank and respectability, who are Jagheerdars of Chiefs, and send their Vakeels to the Agency. They might also claim their independence.

If a Vakeel was sent on the part of Neemrana, it was most probably to gain some cause of his own, or to reply to questions or disputes connected with Ulwur.

In Sumbut 1888, or A. D. 1826, Ulwur was divided into two portions. Neemrana was included in the Tejara principality ; but though Neemrana is not mentioned in the list of villages, yet, from the correspondence connected with the management of the country, it is clear Neemrana was under Tejara. Neemrana was also as slow and reluctant in attending to requisitions from Tejara as she was with Ulwur. About this time there appears also to have been a great many transactions and correspondence with Neemrana which increased.

When Rajah Bulwunth Singh of Tejara died, in 1845, the Neemrana Chief imagined himself an independent Rajah. This question has been agitated ever since, and has never been strongly settled or enquired into.

There has been no Vakeel of Neemrana with the Agency since 1857, and no reason given by the Agents for his non-attendance; therefore this argument, on which Captain Hardeastle lays so much importance, goes for nothing.

Up to Sumbut 1888, no regular arrangements for Police and *thannahs* appears to have been made; and from Sumbut 1888 to Sumbut 1891, Neemrana was under Tejara.

After the death of Rajah Bulwunth Singh, the Neemrana estate reverted to Ulwur, and she established a *thannah* at Neemrana, which remained for some time.

There is no document to show that Ulwur was on many occasions ordered to remove her *thannah*.

Major Thoresby, in April and May, 1845, wrote to the Ulwur Durbar, and advised the removal of the *thannah* to a place within a *koss* or two, so as to avoid hurting the feelings and dignity of the Neemrana Chief, as he was a connection of Ulwur.

In a petition from the Vakeel of Neemrana (a copy of which was sent on 10th March, 1846, by *khureeta* from Colonel Sutherland to the Rajah of Ulwur), he requests that there might be a clear understanding between Neemrana and Ulwur respecting his claims, and a wish is expressed that, for the dignity of the Chief, the *thannah* might be removed. The tone of the petition shows that Neemrana considers herself under Ulwur.

The order passed on the petition was that Neemrana should make her own representation. No order is given directing the *thannah* to be removed.

After a short time, and in consequence of these representations, besides Neemrana being included in the Mundun district, which town is not far from Neemrana, the *thannah* was removed, and Neemrana has that since held her own *thannah*.

With reference to the criminal and other cases in connection with Neemrana, some have been settled through Tejara, others with Ulwur; but most cases in which the British Government have been connected have been settled direct.

Regarding the collection of transit dues, the plaintiff produces an agreement, dated Mungsur Boodhee 3rd, Sumbut 1877, in the name of Chajoo Ram Josee, Dewan of Rajah Chundurba, in which it is stated that the sum of Rs. 526 should be paid for one year.

Compared with other documents, there appears some doubt and uncertainty on this subject. For example, the district was made over in Sumbut 1872; the date of

the agreement for transit dues is made five years afterwards, or Sumbut 1877; and in a letter from defendant to Ulwur, written in Sumbut 1876 (or a year before the date of the contract), he says, "That, after a trial of three months, the transit duties have been remitted."

Again, it has been stated that the whole of the Ulwur district was given over to a separate contractor for the custom and transit dues. What need, then, was there for making a separate contract with the defendant for record in the Raj *Duftar*? The contractor who took the whole dues would account for those of Neemrana also. It is possible that the transit duties may have been remitted, and a separate agreement entered into with defendant, so as to enable the contractor to account for the deficiency in his accounts; but this is not probable, and the Vakeels for the plaintiff have produced no evidence to confirm the statement made that the transit dues for Neemrana were collected and contracted for separately. When the district of Neemrana was made over, and Rajah Chmndurban told to enjoy the revenue, the Transit dues were most likely included. In the *sunnud* of A. D. 1803, Neemrana is mentioned with several other districts; but in a subsequent *sunnud*, signed by Lord Lake in 1805 in which an exchange is effected between the British Government and Ulwur for certain districts, Neemrana is not one of those exchanged. There is no necessity, and it would be useless, to enquire under what stipulations Neemrana was to remain obedient to Ulwur, that he should now overthrow the allegiance which he promised in the title-deed.

He promised obedience, and he now disowns the *putta*, and his refractory and rebellious conduct is sufficient cause for Ulwur to cancel the *putta*, putting all other matter out of consideration.

A table is attached, showing the amount of revenue collected from Neemrana by Ulwur. The average amount of collections for ten years was Rs. 4,096; and in five of those years, the average amounted to Rs. 7,465 yearly.

Judgment in this case will be given in the English Report.

ORDERED,—That the file of proceedings be sent for final instructions to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, and the Vakeels informed that their further attendance is not required.

(Translated.)

W. H. BEYNON,
Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl., on Special Duty.

APPENDIX.—ULWUR.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED BY THE VAKEELS OF ULWUR.

A.

(C O P Y .)

TREATY concluded between His Excellency Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces in the East Indies, on the part of His Excellency the Most Noble Richard, Marquess Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, and Maha Rao Rajah Suwae Bukhtawur Singh Bahadoor.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

A PERMANENT friendship is established between the Honorable the English East India Company and Maha Rao Rajah Suwae Bukhtawur Singh Bahadoor, and between their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

The friends and enemies of the Honorable Company shall be considered the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah; and the friends and enemies of the Maha Rao Rajah shall be the friends and enemies of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The Honorable Company shall not interfere with the country of Maha Rao Rajah, nor shall demand any tribute from him.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the countries now in the possession of the Honorable Company, or of their Allies in Hindoostan, Maha Rao Rajah agrees to send the whole of his force to their assistance, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

As from the friendship established by the second Article of the present Treaty, the Honorable Company become guarantee to Maha Rao Rajah for the security of

his country, against the external enemies, Maha Rao Rajah hereby agrees that, if any misunderstanding should rise between him and the Sirkar of any other Chieftain, Maha Rao Rajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's Government, that the Government may endeavor to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rao Rajah may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above stated in this Article, it will be granted; and Maha Rao Rajah agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid at the same rate as has been settled with the other Chieftains of Hindoostan.

Dated on the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and three of the Christian Era, agreeing with the twenty-sixth of Rujub, twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree, and the fifteenth of Aghun, eighteen hundred and sixty Sumbut.

(Sd.) WELLESLEY.

Seal.

„ G. LAKE.

The Hon'ble

„ G. H. BARLOW.

E. I. Co.

„ G. UDNY.

Ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal this 19th day of December, 1803.

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Secy. to the Government.

B.

TRANSLATION of a "*Sunnud*" from General Lord Lake, to Rajah Suwae Bukhtawur Singh of Ulwur.

To all Mootsuddees, present and future, as well as to Amils, Chowdrees, Canoongoes, Zemindars, and Cultivators of Pergunnahs Ismailpore and Moondawur, with the Talookas of Durbarpore, Rutae, Neemrana, Mandun, Ghelote, Beejwar, Surate, Dadree, Loharoo, Boodwanah, and Bhoodchahnahur, under the Soobah of Shahjehanabad, let it be known that between the Honorable the East India Company of England and Maha Rao Rajah Suwae Bukhtawur Singh the friendship which existed has been strengthened; therefore, with a view of proving and making

this fact public to every one, General Lord Lake directs that the above-mentioned districts be made over to the Maha Rao Rajah for his expenses, subject to the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley.

On the permission of the Governor-General being received, another *sunnud* will be given in place of the present one, which will be recalled.

Until another *sunnud* arrives, this one will remain in possession of the Maha Rao Rajah.

Pergunnahs Ismailpore and Moondawur, with the Talookas of Durbarpore, Rutae, Neemrana, Mandun, Beejwar, and Ghelote and Suraie, Dadree and Loharoo, Boodwanah and Boodehahnahur, dated the 28th November, A. D. 1803, corresponding with the 12th of Shaban, 1218 Hijree, or Aghan Sood Poorunwasee, Sumbut 1860.

(Sd.) LAKE.

(Translated.)

W. H. BEYNON,

On Special Duty at Ulwur.

APPENDIX.—NEEMRANA.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED BY THE VAKEELS OF NEEMRANA.

C.

Seal of
Rajah Chun-
durban.

TRANSLATION of a written Agreement by the Goomashta of Rajah
Chundur Bhanjee.

THE following Talookas of Mandun, Neemrana, and Ghelote, &c., containing
41 villages :—

Neemrana	...	...	...	12 villages.
Mandun	...	...	...	12 ditto.
Ghelote	...	...	...	12 ditto.
Budheen	...	...	...	2 ditto (<i>viz.</i> , Geeglana and Mehtamas).

Chawundee	...	...	...	1 village.
Hapamaee, Pergunnah	Rutae	...	1 ditto.	
Balnee, Pergunnah	Hursooa	1 ditto.		

For one year the *istumraree* (continuative) will be Rs. 8,684, commencing from the Rubbee crop of Sumbut 1860.

On the Rubbee crop, Rs. 5,211, viz.—

On Fagoon Soodee 15th	...	Rs. 1,303
Chyt Soodee 15th	...	,, 1,303
Bysak Soodee 15th	...	,, 1,303
Jeyt Soodee 15th	...	,, 1,302

From the Khureef crop of Sumbut 1861, Rs. 3,473, viz.—

Katick Soodee 15th	...	Rs. 868
Mangsur Soodee 15th	...	,, 868
Poh Soodee 15th	...	,, 868
Mah Soodee 15th	...	,, 869

As noted above, the instalments must be paid every season, and the usual deductions, according to custom, will be made. Dated Fagoon Soodee 3rd, Sumbut 1860.

(Signature of Saligram.)

DATED 31ST OCTOBER, 1859.

TRANSLATION of a "*Roobakaree*" of Captain W. H. Beynon, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, on Special Duty.

ULWUR versus NEEMRANA.

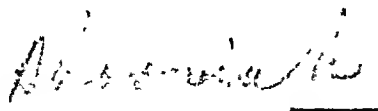
D.

DATED 11TH APRIL, 1805.

TRANSLATION of a "*Khureeta*" from General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief in India, to Maha Rao Rajah Suvaee Bukhtawur Singh.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The rebel Naryan Rao, supported by the Chief of Neemrana, and Kishen Singh, of Kheree, and others, are assembled in rebellion and

creating disturbance. Therefore, to put a stop to this, a force has marched from Delhi, and will soon arrive in the vicinity of the rebels. I now write to you, that you should send your troops to co-operate with the British, and crush these rebels. Also make such arrangements that the Owl of Neemrana, the chief seat of the rebels, be destroyed.



(Sd.) LAKE.

DATED 12TH NOVEMBER, 1813.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Sir C. Metcalfe, to Rajah Chundurban.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Your letter, sent by the hands of Dewan Chajoo Ram and Raie Bahadoor Singh, has reached me. I am acquainted with the contents. You wish for an interview with General Marshall. I have written to him, and made the letter over to your Agents, from presenting which you will obtain a meeting. As he advises you, so do. If you can make up your dispute with Rao Rajah Bukhtawur Singh, it will be well; otherwise you will have to follow any instructions the General may give you.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE.

E.

DATED 21ST JUNE.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Major Campbell, to the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Your letter, with note from the General, requesting you to recall Dewan Nundlal, has reached me. From the letter, it appears the General wishes you to send some one else in the place of the Dewan. It appears to me that, in consequence of his neglect and apathy in not aiding with the army under him, that he (the Dewan) has been sent for by the General. All this took place before the fall of Neemrana, and before I was appointed to this duty. My stay in this district will be short. After the departure of Nundlal this force will soon march, as, after the Dewan has left, there will be no man of authority left. It would be better for you to wait until my force has left, and then you can do as you think best. At present I have some business to transact with him; therefore let him remain

a few days. He is also well informed, and I am acquainted with him. If you send a new man, it will be impossible to carry on business so well with him as I can with one who has been accustomed to the work.

When the army marches from this, your *thannah* will be placed at Mandun and Neomrana.

By the blessing of God, my wound is healing; and those villains, Narayan Rao and Rajah Chundurban, have been driven out of this Zillah.

I have been pleased to hear of your welfare. May God prosper you! Write to me as long as I have not the pleasure of seeing you.

(Sd.) ALEX. CAMPBELL.

F.

DATED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1815, CORRESPONDING WITH 10TH MOHURRUM, 1231 HJREE.

TRANSLATION of a "*Khurecta*" from Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the address of the Maha Rao Rajah of Uluur.

BE it known to you that Rajah Chundurban Bahadoor, in accordance with your invitation, is coming to pay you a visit. No doubt, as he is a visitor and a friend, and moreover an ancient branch of your family, you will certainly receive him with all due honor and kindness, by which act your name will be exalted and I shall be pleased.

All is well. Write me: I shall be rejoiced to hear of your welfare at all times.

G.

DATED FAGOON SOODEE TEEJ 3RD, SUMBUT 1872.

TRANSLATION of a "*Putta*" bearing the seal of Dewan Balmukund and Sree Thakoor Akhey Singh Bankawut, to Dewan Bujeenath, Gomashtha of Rajah Chundurbhanjee.

THE undermentioned villages of the Pergunnah Neomrana, &c., are made over by the Sirkar to Rajah Chundurban, as a maintenance, to commence from the Rubbee Fussul of Sumbut 1872.

Fifteen villages, as follows :—

Pergunnah Neemrana, 11.

Neemrana	...	1 village.
Nagodee	...	1 ditto.
Nugla Bullae	...	2 villages.
Nagul Soojun Singh	...	1 village.
Daburwas	...	1 ditto.
Roodnall	...	1 ditto.
Salarpore	...	1 ditto.
Koseeawas	...	1 ditto.
Jeetpore	...	1 ditto.
Jejolee	...	1 ditto.
	—	
	...	11 villages.
Pergunnah Kurnee Kote Hapa Makee	...	2 villages.
Pergunnah Burrode Goodapowana	...	1 village.
Pergunnah Mandun Byhrampore	...	1 ditto.
	—	
		4 villages.

Therefore cultivate these villages. Whatever they yield expend; and continue obedient to the Government.

By permission of Ramoo Khuwass, and by the verbal order of Dewan Ram Lall.

H.

DATED JEYT BUDEE 10TH, SUMBUT 1876.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Rajah Chundurban, to Dewan Saligram.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—It is some time since I heard from you; therefore write again. Sah Randhun has written to you, from which you will be acquainted

with the news. I now write to you that the power of the *Raj* exists here, and when the Rajah married he gave me all confidence, and I have since then had faith in the *Raj*: all will be right. The Rajah has let me off paying the custom dues, after seeing what they yield during three months; but this is nothing. This house has the favor of the *Raj*, and what I relate to you is already known to His Highness. Through the Rajah's favor I shall exist, and I have all confidence in the *Raj* and the officials. But these are unfortunate days. Keep friendship with me. Consider this as private, and write to me.

I.

TRANSLATION of *written Agreement signed by Joshee Chajoo Ram, Gomashta of Rajah Chundurbhanjee.*

THE customs dues of the villages of the Nirhanah and the village of Neemana for one year, amounting to Rs. 526, I agree to give by instalments, as follows:—

First six months, Rs. 263. Hallee of Jeypore.

Second six months, ,, 263

Written Magsur Buddee 3rd, Sumbut 1877.

(*Signature of Chajoo Ram.*)

J.

DATED 14TH JULY, 1826.

TRANSLATION of *a Letter from Sir Charles Metcalfe to Rajah Bulwunth Singh.*

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—In accordance with the decision of the British Government, Maha Rao Rajah Suwae Bunneh Singh Bahadoor consigned to you half of the districts of Tejara, Tupookra, Rutae, Moodawur, Kishunghur, and other places, which had been made over by the British Government to the late Maha Rao Rajah Bukhtawur Singh, and a sum of money in lieu of the other half of the said districts, as shown in the agreement bearing His Highness's seal, copied below; and for further assurance I write that the British Government is security, and, in conformity with the said engagement, the British Government will be guarantee to both parties for the carrying out of the same. Rest assured of this, and make good arrangements for the prosperity of your districts.

DATED 4TH RUJJUB, 1241 HIJREE, CORRESPONDING WITH MAY SOOD 6TH, 1882
 TRANSLATION of the Agreement on the part of Maha Rao Rajah Suwace Bunneh Singh Bahadoor.

OF the districts of Tejara, Tupookra, Rutace, Moodawun &c., which were made over by the Honorable East India Company, through the late General Lord Lake, to the late Maha Rao Rajah Bukhtawur Singh, under instructions from the British Government, I agree to make over half of the said districts, and an annual sum of money in lieu of the other half, to my brother, Rajah Bulwunth Singh Bahadoor, his heirs and successors by blood. The said Rajah Bulwunth Singh will be entire master of the lands and the amounts of money payment; but on failure of a legitimate male issue of Bukhtawur Singh, or his heirs, these districts will revert to the Ulwur principality, and no adopted son of Bulwunth Singh or his heirs will be allowed to possess the said districts and the money payment. The districts to be made over will be those adjoining the districts of the British territory, and under the protection of the said Government, that brotherly friendship will continue between Rajah Bulwunth Singh and myself; and for the fulfilment of this engagement the British Government is security.

K.

DATED 31ST OCTOBER, 1826.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Sir Charles Metcalfe to Rajah Bulwunth Singh.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—In compliance with your request, I called upon Maha Rao Rajah Suwace Bunneh Singh Bahadoor to furnish me with a memorandum of the districts and their revenue, as well as the amount to be made over to you. Enclosed is a reply received from him, together with its enclosure (a memorandum of the revenue), and on its perusal you will learn the amount of revenue of the districts and money payment.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE,
 Resident.

DATED 23RD OCTOBER, 1826.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Maha Rao Rajah Bunneh Singh to Sir Charles Metcalfe.

YOUR letter calling for the names of the districts, with their revenue, which have been made over to my brother, Rajah Bulwunth Singh, and the amount of

money payment to be made in lieu of certain districts, and the mode in which the sum to be paid, for the assurance of the Rajah, reached me.

I beg to enclose for your information a list of the districts, with the amount of revenue thereof, and the amount of cash payment in lieu of certain districts; also a memorandum how the instalments are payable.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum of Revenue of the districts granted by the British Government collected in 11 years, according to the accounts in the Raj Duffur, with overage for one year.

Total revenue of the ceded districts for 11 years	...	Rs.	43,55,747
Average for one year	... ..	..	3,95,977

Revenue of the district in lieu of which money payment will be made.

			For 11 years.	Average for	1 year.
Kishungurh	...	...	Rs. 11,31,499	Rs. 1,02,863	8 9
Ismailpoor	...	...	„ 1,91,212	„ 17,982	14 9
Kuthoomur	...	...	„ 7,89,290	„ 71,753	8 6
			<hr/>		
Total,			Rs. 21,12,001	Rs. *1,92,600	0 0

* Payment of monthly instalments of Rs. 16,000 has been fixed.

Revenue of four districts made over to Bulwunth

Singh, for 11 years	...	...	...	...	Rs. 22,44,746
Average of the above for one year	...	...	...	..	2,03,977
					<hr/>
			For 11 years.	Average for	1 year.
Tejara	...	...	Rs. 7,78,512	Rs. 70,773	13 9
Tupookra	...	...	„ 2,84,940	„ 25,849	2 0
Kurneekote	...	...	„ 8,03,748	„ 73,068	0 0
Mandun	...	...	„ 3,77,146	„ 34,286	0 0
			<hr/>		
Total,			Rs. 22,44,346	Rs. 2,03,977	0 0

L.

DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1831.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. William Martin to Rajah Buhunth Singh.

YOUR letter complaining against Rajah Pirthee Singh of Neemrana for not obeying you in respect to Neemrana being a Jagheer of Tejara, and requesting me not to listen to any of his statements, and that his Vakeel should be dismissed from attending at the Residency, has reached me. I am acquainted with its contents, and have examined all the papers. I have written a letter to the Rajah, requesting that he should obey you, and that all business regarding Neemrana should be transacted through Tejara, and that he should have no direct communication with this Office. Orders have been given to disuniss the Vakeel of Neemrana, and that he should not wait on this Residency. A copy of this letter I have given to your Vakeel.

M.

DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1840.

TRANSLATION of a "*Khureeta*" from Colonel J. Sutherland, Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Maha Rao Rajah Bunneh Singh, of Ulwur.

A COPY of my letter in the matter of the districts of Mandun and Ghelote, addressed to the Rajah of Neemrana, agreeably to instructions received from the Supreme Government, is enclosed herewith for your information, from the perusal of which you will learn all about them.

(Sd.) J. SUTHERLAND,
Agent, Governor-General.

DATED 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1840.

TRANSLATION of copy of Letter from Colonel J. Sutherland to Rajah Pirthee Singh of Neemrana.

COPIES of your letters, with copy of a *khureeta* from the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur, regarding your claim against Ulwur to the districts of Mandun and Ghelote, were submitted to Government with my Report; and in reply thereto I have been informed that the Governor-General has been pleased to order that this case is not one for the British Government to interfere in.

N.

DATED 1ST JULY, 1841.

TRANSLATION of a "*Khureeta*" from Colonel Sutherland to Rajah Bulwunth Singh, of Tejara.

PREVIOUS to this I received a petition from your Vakeel, in which he used the word Jagheerdar in reference to the Rajah Pirthee Singh of Neemrana. The petition also contained other matter regarding boundary disputes between Tejara and Neemrana. You are aware that Neemrana was given to Rajah Pirthee Singh by Maha Rajah Bunneh Singh; therefore Rajah Pirthee Singh is a Jagheerdar of the Ulwur State, and, although it was included in the other Pergunnahs of Tejara, it does not follow that he is a Jagheerdar of Tejara. It is improper, therefore, to use the word Jagheerdar.

 O.

DATED 16TH FEBRUARY, 1842.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Colonel Sutherland, Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Rajah of Neemrana.

A LETTER from the Rajah of Tejara, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. William Martin, late Resident at Delhi, to your address, dated 8th August, 1831, has reached me. I send them to you. From the contents of the letter, it appears plain enough that you are a Jagheerdar of Tejara; therefore I write and request you will act up to the instructions conveyed by Mr. Martin. Do not go against the orders of the Rais of Tejara, or it will not be well for you.

 P.

DATED 10TH DECEMBER, 1841.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from Balkishen, Vakeel of the Rajah of Neemrana, to the address of Colonel J. Sutherland, Resident of Rajasthan.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Whatever papers I have received, together with other papers regarding the Neemrana case, I send with this petition. I hope you will peruse them, and, after a careful examination, issue whatever orders you consider right.

ORDERED,—that an answer be written that your master is a Jagheerdar of Tejara; therefore make your wishes known to that State for the settlement of your boundary disputes. It is unnecessary such papers should be sent to me.

(Sd.) J. SUTHERLAND,
Agent, Governor-General

Q.

DATED 11TH MARCH, 1845.

TRANSLATION of a "*Khureeta*" from Major C. Thoresby, Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the address of "*Sirkar*" Ulwur (so in the vernacular).

ORDERS of Government of India conveyed in letter No. 511, of the 28th February, 1845, have been received in reply to my despatch, to the effect that the districts, &c., in the possession of Rajah Bulwunt Singh, deceased,—viz., Tejara, Tupookra, Moodawur, and Rutae, —together with Rs. 1,92,000 annual payment, or instalments of Rs. 16,000 monthly, in lien of other districts (which were, according to the orders of the British Government, made over by the Ulwur State to the deceased; Rajah Bulwunt Singh), have lapsed to the Ulwur State in consequence of the demise of Rajah Bulwunt Singh without legitimate male issue; and that they be made over to Rao Rajah Bunnah Singh, together with other property of the deceased; and the monthly payment of instalments also ceases. Rao Rajah Bunnah Singh will consider himself responsible for the discharge of all debts due by the deceased. I therefore address you that you will annex the said districts of the deceased Rajah to your State, and manage them satisfactorily, and restore confidence to the inhabitants thereof. Take possession also of all animals and dead-stock belonging to the deceased, and, after due enquiry, order the payment of all arrears due to servants, troops, and relatives of the late Rajah. Should there be any delay in settling these by the Ulwur State, measures will be taken by the Officiating Agent, Governor-General. I enclose herewith four copies of my Notification announcing that the districts of Tejara, Tupookra, Moondawur, and Rutae, belonging to the deceased Rajah Bulwunt Singh, are made over to the Ulwur Government. This Notification is to be made public in each of the districts. A copy of a *perwannah* issued to the officers of the Tejara Rajah is also sent, from which you will know everything.

(Translated.)

W. H. BEYNON,
On Special duty at Ulwur.

R.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Revenue collected for 12 years by the Ulwur State of the 15 villages of the Pergunnah Mandun, now in the Talooka of the Jagheerdar of Neemrana.

SUMBUT YEARS AND SEASONS.				REMARKS.
Sumbut year.	Season Khuroof.	Season Rubboo.	Total.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1860	<p>From season Rubbee of Sumbut 1860 to Rubbee 1861, the revenue of these villages were contracted to the Agent of Rajah Chundurban, together with other villages, numbering in all 41. And in Sumbut 1864, the revenue of Pergunnah Mandun was contracted to Ujmerce Singh for Rs. 19,832; and from Sumbut 1866 to 1868 to Chhaj Chela, for Rs. 34,983 per annum.</p> <p>In Sumbut 1871, the revenue of Pergunnah Kurnoekote was contracted for Rs. 27,216, and the revenue of Burodo contracted to Moorlee Singh and Sirdar Singh for Rs. 28,501 in Sumbut 1871; and therefore the revenue collection of the 15 villages contracted with their respective Pergunnahs. From Sumbut 1872, the 15 villages in question were given to Rajah Chundurban in Jagheer.</p>
1861	...	...	...
1862	2,370 4 0	1,409 7 0	3,779 11 0	
1863	1,351 0 0	1,460 9 0	2,811 9 0	
1864	...	...	...
1865	2,184 11 6	3,417 0 0	5,601 11 6	
1866	...	...	...
1867	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	
1868	183 0 0	418 13 6	601 13 6	
1869	5,836 0 6	6,819 4 9	12,685 5 3	
1870	6,165 2 6	3,760 8 6	9,915 11 0	
1871	...	...	...
1872	5,049 12 6	...	5,049 12 6	
Total,	23,129 15 0	17,531 10 9	40,661 9 9	

W. H. BEYNON,
On Special duty at Ulwur.

DATED CAMP ULWUR, THE 18TH NOVEMBER, 1859.

From Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, on Special Duty, to Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, No. 1144, of the 8th September last, deputing me to Ulwur for the purpose of enquiring into the dispute between that Durbar and the petty Chiefship of Neemrana, respecting the dependency of the latter on the former, I have the honor to report that I reached Ulwur on the 6th ultimo, and entered on my duties as soon as the Agents appointed by the contending parties presented themselves.

2. In my letter to your address, dated 17th September last, I reported that I had failed in obtaining any correspondence bearing on the Neemrana case among the records of the Rajpootana Agency left under my charge at Mount Aboo ; but from the information I gathered, it appears that the files and papers of the enquiry previously made by Captains Harcastle and Nixon, under the orders of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K. C. B., were taken by that officer to Lucknow.

3. A copy of Captain Harcastle's *roobakaree*, in the vernacular, with his views in the case, was presented by the Neemrana Vakeels and attached to my file. I also procured a copy from the Bhurtpore Political Agent of Captain Nixon's Report to Sir Henry Lawrence, K. C. B., which is enclosed. No other documents were forthcoming.

4. I have, however, gone through the whole afresh, as though no former enquiry had taken place, and called for papers which had not been before presented ; besides carefully inspecting the accounts and revenue papers in connection with Neemrana and Ulwur.

5. I have now the honor to submit the original file and proceedings, with translations of the most important papers brought forward by both parties in support of their respective claims.

6. It will be necessary, however, to a full understanding of the question, that I should make a brief sketch of the Neemrana State since its connection with the Ulwur Principality.

7. Neemrana was one of the many petty States under the Mahratta rule which yielded to the British Government during the operations of the forces under Lord Lake in Upper India in A. D. 1803.

8. On the 14th November of the same year a treaty* of friendship was concluded between the Honorable the East India Company and the Maha Rao of Ulwur. On the 28th November, 1803, Neemrana, with several other districts, were conferred upon Ulwur, for which she holds a *sumud* † signed by Lord Lake.

* See Appendix A.—Ulwur.

† See Appendix B.—Ulwur.

9. Rajah Chundurban was at this time the Chief of Neemrana ; and Bukhtawur Sing, the ruler of Ulwur, on obtaining this addition to his territory, made over a portion of his districts, containing 41 villages, including the *talooka* of Neemrana,

to Rajah Chundurban, as a continuative possession (*istemraree*), subject to the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 8,684. The first instalment of this tribute for the Rubbee of Sumbut 1860, amounting to Rs. 4,610, after making the usual deductions for village expenses, appears in the Durbar accounts as paid.

10. In the following year, Sumbut 1861 or 1862, Rajah Chundurban gave asylum to Narayan Rao, one of the Mahratta Chiefs who had been opposing the British troops. In A. D. 1805, a force marched against Neemrana, and Ulwur was

* See Appendix D.—Ulwur. called upon to co-operate.* On the approach of the British column, Narayan Rao and Rajah Chundurban fled. The latter took shelter in Jeypore. The Ulwur Durbar took possession of the district, and enjoyed the revenue up to A. D. 1815. A table showing the amount realized is

annexed. †

11. For sheltering Narayan Rao, an enemy of the British Government, Chundurban was proclaimed an outlaw, and not allowed to enter the Ulwur territory. He continued in banishment until A. D. 1813.

12. The Ulwur Durbar had at this time (A. D. 1813) in her possession the two forts of Doobec and Sukurwa, with the territories adjacent to them. These she had taken from Jeypore, and paid no attention to the repeated requests of the paramount Power for their restoration.

13. A military force was assembled, and a demonstration made against the capital. A proclamation‡ issued giving notice of the intended march of the British troops, and a

‡ Appendix No. 1.—Neemrana. copy sent by Sir C. Metcalfe to Rajah Chundurban, who asked permission to be allowed to accompany the force. In the letter § from Sir C. Metcalfe granting the permission, he advises him, if possible, to make up his difference with Ulwur. Rajah Chundurban accompanied the force, and, after the service was accomplished, returned to Delhi.

14. About the end of A. D. 1815, Rajah Chundurban appears to have come to a good understanding with the Ulwur Durbar, and was invited to visit the Rao Rajah Bukhtawur Singh. Sir C. Metcalfe also wrote to the Rao Rajah, expressing a wish that he would receive Chundurban with kindness and favor.* His wishes

* Appendix F.—Ulwur. were attended to, and Rajah Chundurban restored to the estate he formerly held.

15. In the *putta* (grant) making over possession of the estate, it is written—
 † See Appendix G.—Ulwur. “Cultivate these villages. Whatever they yield
 expend; and continue obedient to the Govern-
 ment” (Sirkar). ‡

16. Rajah Chundurban took possession of his estate, and received a congratulatory letter from the Resident at Delhi on the occasion, and, from his correspondence, seems to have been on good terms with Ulwur, and had complimentary letters from the Governor-General, as well as others in authority, and visited the Governor-General at Delhi. ‡

17. On the death of Mahā Rao Bnkhtawur Singh of Ulwur, his two sons Bunneh Singh and Bulwunt Singh were minors and reigned jointly; the latter, however, was illegitimate. In 1825 a revolution took place, by which the illegitimate son was rejected from his participation in the *Raj*. These differences were settled through the intervention of the paramount power.

18. A division of the country was made. Bulwunth Singh had conferred on him a portion of the territory made over to Ulwur by Lord Lake, and a sum of money in lieu of the estates retained by Ulwur. § See Appendix J.—Ulwur. § Neemrana was one of those districts made over to Bulwunth Singh.

19. It is since this arrangement that Rajah Chundurban and his successors have endeavoured to establish themselves as independent; first of all, on the plea that, as the estate was a gift of the Ulwur Durbar, he was in no way a Jagheerdar of Rajah Bulwunth Singh of Tejara, though in a letter to Ulwur he acknowledges himself under obligations to that Durbar, and asks what its wishes are. This was when it was thought that the ruler of Tejara had designs against Neemrana.

20. In A. D. 1845, Rajah Bulwunth Singh of Tejara died without legitimate male issue, whereupon the estates made over to him reverted to Ulwur, under the terms of the agreement|| made on their transfer. || See Appendix Q.—Ulwur.

21. Rajah Bejee Singh, grandson of Rajah Chundurban, was now in possession of Neemrana, and the Ulwur Durbar appear to have determined to show that they had a right to exercise their authority over the State, and placed a *thannah* at Neemrana.

22 The Neemrana Chief remonstrated against this measure, and made representations to the Agent, Governor-General, requesting that instructions might be issued for the withdrawal of the *thannah*. The Ulwur Durbar was addressed, and the *thannah* removed to a town in the vicinity.

23. Matters, however, did not improve; differences still continued; disputes and affrays continually occurred in the border villages. The Ulwur Chief now resolved on decided steps; so in January, 1856, a force appeared before Neemrana, invested it, and preparations were being made for the attack, when Captain Hardeastle, the Officiating Political Agent, Joypore, heard of the affair, and, repairing to the spot, caused the withdrawal of the Ulwur troops.

24. These disturbances led to the deputation of Captain Nixon, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, to make enquiries, the result of which I have already alluded to in a former paragraph.

25. After a careful review of the vernacular papers presented to me by the vakeels of both parties, I have no hesitation in expressing my views of the case. I consider that the Ulwur Durbar has fully substantiated its claim to the petty Chiefship of Neemrana being one of its Jagheers.

26. In 1808, Neemrana was a possession of the British Government, and disposed of it to Ulwur, for which she shows her proprietary right by the *sunrud* granted by Lord Lake on the part of the East India Company. Ulwur was therefore at liberty to confer the estate on whom she pleased. She gave it over to Rajah Chundurban, with other estates, subject to the payment of a certain annual tribute. Chundurban rebelled, and was an outlaw for 10 or 12 years. During this period Ulwur had possession, and returned it in 1815, with this proviso, that Rajah Chundurban should remain obedient to the State.

27. The Neemrana Vakeels, in support of their claim, presented a number of complimentary letters received from different Residents and Agents at Delhi and Rajpootana, and lay great stress on the fact of Neemrana having had a vakeel in attendance at the Delhi and Rajpootana Agencies, and through them transacted business direct with those in authority, as other independent Chiefs in Rajpootana.

28. Not a single letter, however, shows that Neemrana is independent of Ulwur, nor is there any proof of this produced. There is no *sunrud* from the British Government, and the only document which establishes her right to the estate is the *putta* given by Ulwur, with the proviso required of every Jagheerdar—*obedience* to the State.

29. Again, the *putta* is not conferred in perpetuity to the heirs of Chundi Bahan, so that even if his successors had not been guilty of rebellion and non-observance of the obligations required of them, this fact alone would leave Ulwur at full liberty to resume the estate.

30. Captain Harcastle strongly advocates the Neemrana case, and declares it to be independent,—a decision at which I feel assured he would not have arrived had he seen all the papers now presented. His reasons for this conclusion are in accordance with the claim put forth before me by the Neemrana Vakeels, viz :—

1st.—That the Neemrana Chiefs have corresponded with the several Residents and Agents, and been treated as other independent Chiefs in Rajpootana.

2nd.—That Neemrana has had a Vakeel of her own at the British Courts, and all business has been carried on through this Agent.

3rd.—That Ulwur has, on several occasions, been requested to remove her *thannahs* from Neemrana.

31. With reference to the 1st and 2nd arguments set forth, I shall merely reply that if on these grounds Neemrana can claim her independence, there is scarcely a petty Chief or officer of rank and respectability, who are Jagheerdars in Rajpootana, that could not on the same plea claim his independence.

32. At the Delhi Residency in former days, and now, as you are fully aware, at the Rajpootana Agency, there are always some Vakeels from petty Chiefs representing the interests of their employers. All of them have some questions to put, some business of more or less importance to transact, which is managed through these Agents.

33. With regard to the 3rd question, the Ulwur Durbar has no doubt been addressed by the several Agents, who gave their advice and recommended the removal of the *thannahs* from Neemrana itself to a place in the vicinity, out of respect to the dignity of the Chief, but not in consequence of his being independent; indeed, the letters* show the contrary.

* See Appendices, L, M., N., O., and P.—Ulwur.

34. Captain Nixon expresses his views respecting Ulwur's claims* on Neemrana in the 11th paragraph of his letter to Sir Henry Lawrence, K. C. B., No. 92, dated 28th May, 1856, as follows:—"I conceive there is no doubt that Neemrana is a dependency of Ulwur.

* See letter attached.

"I have seen the original document, signed by Lord Lake, giving over the territories to Ulwur. Neemrana is mentioned in this document as one of the *pergunnahs*

“ceded to Ulwur. Thus the independence of Neemrana was extinguished by an act of the British Government.”

35. In the 19th paragraph of his letter above quoted, Captain Nixon alludes to the affray between some horsemen of Ulwur and Neemrana, into which he had been enquiring, and says, “I regret to be obliged to express my conviction that the affray that occurred was wilfully occasioned by the Rajah of Neemrana’s desire to attract attention to his position, and obtain his separation from Ulwur and recognition as an independent prince by the British Government.” He recommends the Chief being fined the sum of two thousand rupees for sending an armed force into the Ulwur territory and causing the loss of life, “and that Colonel Sutherland’s instructions to him to yield obedience to the Ulwur State be enforced, and his Vakeel dismissed.”

36. No final orders were issued in this case. The Vakeels, however, were dismissed from attendance at the Rajpootana Agency, by the instructions of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K. C. B., and Agent, Governor-General.

37. From all that has transpired, and the present feeling of the Neemrana Chief, who stoutly maintains that he is in no way connected with Ulwur, or a Jagheerdar of that State, it is expedient that some clear and definite instructions in this matter be at once issued.

38. I beg therefore to suggest that, for his past misconduct, and with a view of preventing a recurrence of the same, the Chief of Neemrana be fined the sum of two thousand rupees, as suggested by Captain Nixon; that he be informed that he is a Jagheerdar of the Ulwur State; that, as such, he be called upon to show good faith, loyalty, and obedience to that Durbar, as required of him in the *putta* conferring the estate on his ancestors; and that, should it again be necessary for the British Government to interfere, severer and more stringent measures than the present will be adopted.

39. I should have proposed a heavier penalty on Neemrana had the present ruler been the originator of this dispute; but Ishree Singh has succeeded to the Chiefship since the affray of 1856 above alluded to, in which his father, the late Rajah Bejee Singh, was the aggressor.

I have, &c.,

W. H. BEYNON,

Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

1860.

No. 796-155, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 17TH AUGUST, 1860.

From Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in September last I deputed my Assistant, Captain Beynon, to enquire into and report on the question at issue between the Ulwur Durbar and the Chief of Neemrana in respect of the dependency of the latter upon the former, and the claim of Ulwur to consider this petty Chiefship as one of its Jagheers.

2. In the enclosed Report of the 18th November from Captain Beynon, the history of the entire connection between the two States has been carefully enquired into, and the result leaves no doubt on my mind as to the validity of Ulwur's claim to consider Neemrana as one of its dependencies.

3. The documents which accompanied this Report are so very numerous that I do not think it necessary to trouble Government with such a mass of papers, but it may suffice if I detail the few points on which decision must rest, and transmit copies of those documents more particularly bearing on them (A., B., C., G., and J.).

4. The case for Ulwur is, *first*, the *sumud* granted (B.) by Lord Lake to Rajah Suwae Bukhtawur Singh of Ulwur. In this, Neemrana, among other estates, is distinctly stated to be made over to the Maha Rao Rajah.

2ndly.—The agreement between the Ulwur State and the Agent of Rajah Chundurban (C.) gives the estate only in *istemraree* on the outlawry of Rajah Chundurban. The Ulwar Durwar took possession of it in 1805, and enjoyed its revenue (para. 19) up to A. D. 1815.

3rdly.—The Ulwur Durbar again came to a good understanding with Rajah Chundurban who had been in outlawry, and an agreement was entered into between Dewan Balmookund on the part of Ulwar, and Dewan Bujeenath, Agent of Chundurban, (G.) wherein he was again granted certain estates, one of the provisions being that he should continue obedient to the Government of Ulwur.

4thly.—In 1825, a division of the Ulwur State took place under the guarantee of the British Government, (J.) Bance Singh retaining Ulwur,—Tejara, Neemrana, and other districts, being made over to his illegitimate brother Bulwunth Singh. On the death of the latter, the estates reverted to Bance Singh.

5. It was on this arrangement that Neemrana founds his claims to be considered independent of Ulwur, on the plea that, as the estate was a gift of Ulwur, he was not a Jagheerदार of Bulwunth Singh. This plea I consider invalid, but even were it not so, on the reversion of the estate to the Durbar it would become as before. Neemrana has produced documents addressed by the Government of India and other Officers in authority to him direct, and evidence of his having his own Vakeels at the Rajpootana Agency and elsewhere, as reasons for being independent. Captain Beynon's observations in paragraphs 31 and 32 are correct.

6. In fine, the whole case resolves itself into two questions—Had Ulwur the original right to bestow the estate of Neemrana, &c. ? and if so, under what conditions was it bestowed at the different periods ? Appendices A., B., C., G., and J., prove it had the right to make the grant, and that it was on the conditions of dependency.

7. I should add that Mr. Martin, Resident of Delhi, and Colonel Sutherland, appear to have been of the same opinion when it was brought before them.

8. Captain Beynon deserves great credit for the trouble he has bestowed on the subject, and for the clear Report he has drawn up.

9. I had hoped to secure other correspondence relating to this question up to the time of the late Sir H. Lawrence, but such are said to have been taken by him to Lucknow, and have never been recovered. He would seem to have entertained some doubts on the question, since it was under his consideration for a protracted period also. I have maturely considered the subject, and am perfectly convinced of the validity of the claim of Ulwur to the fealty of Neemrana.

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,
Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

No. 4616, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 4TH OCTOBER, 1860.
From A. L. YOUNG, ESQ., Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Major W. F. EDEN, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17th August, No. 155, together with its enclosures, regarding the claim of Ulwur to the fealty of the petty Chiefship of Neemrana, and in reply I am directed to state that the

Governor-General in Council concurs in the view which you have taken of this case. Neemrana was made over by the British Government to Ulwur in 1803, and whether it was among the districts which fell to the lot of Bulwunth Singh in 1825, or not, it must still belong to Ulwur. But considering the doubt that has been so long allowed to hang over the case, His Excellency in Council does not think it would be right to impose a fine of Rs. 2,000 on Neemrana, as suggested by Captain Beynon in the 38th paragraph of his Report.

2. Captain Beynon is entitled to credit for the satisfactory manner in which he has performed the duty entrusted to him.

I have, &c.,

A. L. YOUNG,
Dy. Secy to Govt. of India.

No. 998, DATED AJMERE, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1860.

From Major W. F. EDEN, Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence on the subject of Neemrana, I have the honor to transmit for your information and guidance the papers in original as received from Captain Beynon, together with copy of my letter, No. 796-155, of 17th August last, and of the reply thereto from Government, No. 4616, of 4th current.

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,
Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

No. 1003, DATED CAMP AJMERE, THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1860.

From Major W. F. EDEN, Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Captain BEYNON, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

SIR,—In reference to your Report No. , of 18th November, 1859, on the matter at issue between Ulwur and Neemrana, I have the honor to transmit copy of my letter to Government, No. 796-155, of 17th August, 1860, on the subject, and of the reply thereto.*

* No. 4616, dated 4th October, 1860.

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,
Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

NO. 67B., DATED ULWUR. VII 8TH DECEMBER, 1860.

From Lieutenant M. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur, to Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 24th ultimo, of letter No. 998, dated the 12th October, 1860, with Vernacular Proceedings, from the Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana States, forwarding “for my information and guidance” the decision of the Governor-General in Council* in favour of this Durbar, to the effect that the petty Chiefship of Neemrana is a dependent Jagheer of Ulwur.

2. I propose proceeding towards Neemrana, and in an interview with the Chief intimating to him this decision. By this means I have a hope of, by personal persuasion, adjusting the matter amicably, and of inducing the Chief to return with me to Ulwur to pay his respects to, and make his peace with, the Durbar. From my experience, however, of the man, and from the question of his independence having been so long undecided, I do not expect him to submit quietly. Should he do so, the case is far from final disposal: there will have to be determined on what terms of service, &c., he holds his Jagheer.

3. In the event of his openly opposing Ulwur, I should feel obliged by your instructing me how far my interference should be exercised, Major Eden's letter having afforded me no instructions whatever.

4. Moreover, would you good enough to allow me copies of Captain Beynon's Report, and of the Appendices alluded to in paragraph 3 of Major Eden's letter, that I may be in full possession of the particulars of the case?

I have, &c.,

E. C. IMPEY,
Political Agent.

NO. 1249, DATED CAMP SHEOPORE, THE 28TH DECEMBER, 1860.

From Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur.

IN reply to your letter, No. 67B., of the 8th instant, acknowledging the receipt, on the 24th November, of No. 998, of 12th October, from this Office, enclosing Vernacular Proceedings and the decision of Government on the Neemrana case, I

have the honor to state that the papers you require shall be forwarded to you when prepared. They are now in hand

With regard to your question in paragraph 3 as to how far you should interfere in the event of the Neemrana Chief openly opposing Ulwur, we will discuss the subject when we meet at Ulwur, which will be shortly.

1861.

—o—

NO. 122, DATED CAMP RUNAGUR, THE 10TH JANUARY, 1861.

From C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—With reference to the accompanying copy of a petition from the Chief of Neemrana,* I am directed by the Governor-General to request that you will inform the Chief of Neemrana that the decision of the Government regarding his dependency on Ulwur, as communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General in letter No. 4616, dated 4th October last, is final.

I have, &c.,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under-Secy. to Govt. of India.

(C O P Y .)

DATED NEEMRANA, THE 26TH DECEMBER, 1860.

From Rajah ISHREE SINGH of Neemrana, to the Right Hon'ble Viscount J. C. CANNING, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—I most humbly and submissively beg to bring this to your Lordship's kind and favorable consideration, that the Neemrana principality has been under the possession of my forefathers for the last nineteen generations, and since the time of my great-grandfather till the present hour has remained separate from the Ulwur principality. There was no connection between this and Ulwur, but it belonged to the Rajpootana Agency, and consequently our Vakeel has always been present at the said Agency, through whom we com-

communicated. My forefathers have always been favored with the kind letters of the Governors, and honored with their visits through the Agent to the Governor-General.

Whenever the Rajah of Ulwur interfered in any affair with our *reasut*, he was prevented from doing so by the Governor-General; thus the Ncemrana *reasut* has been under the possession of my forefathers and afterwards in mine, and since the space of 50 years the Rajah of Ulwur could not do anything with my little *reasut*. Now the Political Agent for Ulwur wrote me a letter that, according to the Government order, I shall remain as a Jagheerdar under the Rajah of Ulwur, and he told me in person to obey him.

As my sires did not obey the Rajah of Ulwur, therefore how can I do so? The Political Agent also told me that if I shall not obey the Rajah of Ulwur, then he can do whatever he likes for me. So I think the Rajah of Ulwur being thus authorized by the Political Agent will do everything unfavorable to me. Therefore I first intend to go to the Agent to the Governor-General of Rajpootana to lay down my humble case before him; but if no favor be shown there, then I shall present myself to your Lordship. I, being fully aware of your Lordship's well-known humanity and generosity, hope to receive justice there.

The only fear which I have is this, that in this space may the Rajah of Ulwur do anything unfavorable, and therefore hope that your Lordship shall graciously be pleased to give orders to the Political Agent of Rajpootana, that the said Rajah may not do anything new with respect to my principality, for which act of exceeding generosity and justice, I shall ever pray for your Lordship's health, wealth, long life, and prosperity.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ISHREE SINGH,
The Rajah of Ncemrana Principality.

(True copy.)

C. MACLEOD,
Registrar, Foreign Department.

DOCKET No.

DATED 22ND JANUARY, 1861.

To Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur.

FORWARDS for information copy of Government letter, No. 122, with enclosure, with a request that he will convey the information to the Ncemrana Rajah.

No. 8A., DATED ULWUR, THE 16TH MARCH, 1861.

From Captain E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur, to Brigadier-General G. St. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—I have the honor, in continuation of the correspondence, marginally

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to the Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana, No. 4616, dated 4th October, 1860.

From the Political Agent, Ulwur, to the Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana, No. 67 B., dated 8th December, 1860.

From the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 1249, dated 28th December, 1860.

noted, relating to the decision of Government that Neeurana is subject to Ulwur, to report recent proceedings in connection with the case.

2. My visit to Neemrana, reported in my letter, No. 67 B., of the 8th December, was, I regret to say, without effect. I entirely failed to induce the Chief to accompany me to Ulwur, or to smooth the way for a speedy and an amicable adjustment of the terms of his allegiance. He was intent on appealing, and distinctly refused in any way to be subject to Ulwur.

3. In reply to the above letter, wherein I solicited instructions from you "how far my interference should be exercised" in the event of the Chief's openly opposing Ulwur, you informed me by letter, No. 1249, of the 28th December, 1860, that you would confer with me thereon on your approaching visit to Ulwur.

4. I am aware that during your stay at Ulwur, and for about a month's march subsequently, the Neemrana Rajah attended upon you, and that every endeavour failed to induce the Chief to submit to the decision of Government. At last, I believe, you were constrained to order him to leave your Camp.

5. In the meanwhile, I had withheld Ulwur from pressing the issue of the case, that the man might have a fair hearing and some time for consideration, in the hope that eventually he might listen to reason; but his conduct in the following case shows he has no intention of so doing.

6. On an appeal to the Regency Council from a Thakoor of Neemrana, whom the Chief had confined with the view of extorting money, they solicited my interference. I desired the Chief to release the man on security and submit the charges against him. Of this request he took no notice whatever. On the Regency Council's again addressing me, I wrote twice more to the Chief to the same effect, saying that, if he still evaded compliance, I must leave the Durbar to take their own course.

beyond expressing regret at the terms of my letter, he took no further notice of my orders.

7. I was therefore forced to inform the Council that they were at liberty to take their own means for the release and despatch to me of the Thakoor, and I urged that conciliatory measures should, as far as possible, be used. The negotiations of the Council met with no better success : twice they wrote to the Chief, and merely got formal receipts in reply, without any letter, and they complained that their messenger was not even allowed to enter Neemrana. They then informed me that there was no other course left them but *vi et armis* to bring the Rajah to obedience.

8. Once more in the hope of averting strife, I addressed the Neemrana Chief, in a letter, translation of which is annexed,* and I desired the Durbar to desist from coercive measures till the result of my letter was known. It will be seen that I urged two points for the Rajah's compliance,—the surrender of the Thakoor and the visit of the Chief to Ulwur in token of his allegiance, and in view to the terms of it being defined. To the former he evaded compliance by answering that, previous to the arrival of my letter, the Thakoor had been set at liberty ; and to the latter point he gave no reply. A translation of the Chief's letter is also annexed.† The day my messenger left this, I received a letter from the Chief's uncle saying his nephew was absent, so he hoped the warlike preparations which he heard were being made at Ulwur might be delayed till he returned. My Chuprassee found the Chief himself at Neemrana !

9. Again has the Durbar, saying they were unwilling to ruin his territory, addressed the Rajah and begged him to yield to the decision of Government ; and unless he complies with this final summons and comes into Ulwur, the march of the force will be no longer delayed. I have endeavoured by every means in my power to avoid this contingency, but the Rajah's determined passive resistance leaves the Durbar no option but, in regard to the dignity and interests of their own State, to have recourse to arms. I consider that I have interfered as far as I with propriety can, and that longer negotiation would merely tend to complicate matters and be unfair to Ulwur. I trust, therefore, that my proceedings with regard to Neemrana will meet with the approval of yourself and the Governor-General.

10. The force the Durbar is sending should be strong enough to coerce the rebellious Chief without difficulty. I do not think he will make much of a resist-

ance, and the Durbar is inclined to try to the utmost négociation before firing a shot. I will report further immediately the results of the expedition are developed.

I have, &c.,

E. C. IMPEY,
Political Agent.

P. S.—Annexed is a translated letter* just received from the Neemrana Chief.

* Marked C. of enclosure. The tone of it sufficiently evinces the temper which dictates it. His cue evidently is to be absent from Neemrana and allow his followers to fight it out, in the hope that thus some fresh plea may arise for complaint against Ulwur. My order on this letter has been to beg the Council to inform the Chief that I can vouchsafe him no reply till he yields obedience to his own Durbar.

E. C. IMPEY.

A.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur, to Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana.—Dated Ulwur, the 11th March, 1861.

I have written to you thrice in the case of Thakoor Kissen Singh, whom the Ulwur Durbar interceded in the behalf of, as having been unlawfully imprisoned at Neemrana, and twice have I asked you to send the man to me with the charges you have against him. To all these letters of mine you have replied evasively, and avoided compliance with my wishes.

Upon this I called on the Ulwur Durbar to carry out my orders by sending Kissen Singh to me. I find from their letters that you again have twice taken no notice of the orders of the Durbar, to whom the British Government has finally decided you are subject.

The Regency Council, by whom the administration of Ulwur is at present carried on, have now intimated to me that they are forced to resort to severe measures to enforce obedience from you. I agree with them that your uncalled-for contumacy leaves them no other alternative.

I now write to you as the last chance, not wishing to see your Jagheer and yourself ruined, which will inevitably be the case if you persist in this course of

willful opposition, to desire you to send me Thakoor Kissen Singh, and to show your willingness to abide by the orders of Government by submitting to the Ulwur Durbar, and as a first step thereto by coming to Ulwur, and preparing the terms on which your fealty is to exist in future. I trust you will be wise enough to mind this advice.

Remember, if you continue to oppose the lawful orders of your superiors, and so act as to cause fighting and bloodshed, you are alone responsible as a disturber of the public peace, and will have irremediably injured your own position.

This letter is borne to you by a Chuprassee of this Agency, by whom I beg an immediate reply.

B.

TRANSLATION of a letter from *Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, to Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur.*—*Dated Neemrana, the 12th March, 1861.*

AFTER usual compliments. I have had the honor to receive through your Chuprassee your letter of the 11th March, regarding Kissen Singh, Zemindar of Nuglee. I was preparing for a journey and about to start, which you will have known by a letter from my brother Thakoor Bheem Singh.

Kissen Singh's case stands thus:—I have been requiring security from him ever since you ordered such should be done. The Zemindars had on the 10th March, 1861, given in security for him regarding his dispute, which merely related to some land, and he has been released and gone with them. I am in no way disobedient, and look upon you as my friend, and hope for indulgence from you, not for ruin. You are a just Governor, and should not consider me rebellious. My stay here and that of my family depends only on your favour; and what you have, on information from the Ulwur Regency Council, written me, that I will not obey unless severely treated. Oh, friend! their only aim is to ruin me. As yet I have escaped through your favour and protection. I am obedient to you, and looked to your justice to preserve the customs (of intercourse) which had hitherto prevailed between Ulwur and myself; and now that you have written regarding warfare and bloodshed, there is only necessity for a Chuprassee under your orders. This place is given me by you, and is no great estate. He who plants the tree and keeps it green always wishes to cherish it, and thus should you act, and not try to introduce new customs.

C.

TRANSLATION of a letter from *Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, to Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwar.*—Dated *Neemrana, the 17th March, 1861.*

OH FRIEND !—I have urged upon you my rights in the matter of my territory, which has been on the footing of other States for the last nineteen generations, and especially for the last four since the establishment of British power. On this account I waited on the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana States.

This officer told me at Rajgurh to wait there, and that he would on arrival at Ulwar make some arrangement. It was my misfortune that none was arrived at, and that no regard was paid to my State of a hundred generations, and my long-standing customs; indeed, on the contrary, you have ordered Ulwar to send a force. I hoped that you would forbid Ulwar committing any violence, but you have in no way restrained the Durbar; you have manifestly done just the reverse. Moreover, you know well that I have already addressed the Governor-General to this effect, "that I am about to wait upon the Agent, Governor-General, for the settlement of my rights. If I do get my rights there, so much the better; if not, I mean to attend upon you, whom I know to be just, and not tyrannical, and to get my rights from you."

I was therefore forced, on the 17th March, 1861 (this day), to leave for that direction (*i. e.*, that of the Governor-General); and my name and honor, with that of my family, rest with you; so do not let any oppression or fresh proceeding occur on the part of Ulwar, for you are the Judge and the Governor of both sides. If in my absence any violence occur, you are responsible. I feel certain that on arrival there I shall attain my rights.

(True translation.)

E. C. IMPEY,
Political Agent.

NO. 204, DATED THE 28TH MARCH, 1861.

From Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to Deputy Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, Fort William.

SIR,—Adverting to the decision of Government contained in your letter, No. 4616, dated 4th October, 1860, on the subject of the feudal relations between the Government of Ulwar and Neemrana, I have now the honor to submit a Report* from the Political Agent, Ulwar,

* No. 8A., of 16th March, 1861, from Political Agent, Ulwar, to Agent, Governor-General, with Appendices A., B., and C.

with translations of correspondence which has passed between that officer and the Rajah of Necmrana.

2. It will be seen that, in opposition to the decision of Government in this case, the latter Chief declines to consider himself as subject to Ulwur and obey the orders issued to him; and although every opportunity has been afforded him by the Ulwur Council and the Political Agent amicably to adjust the terms of his allegiance, he has neglected to avail himself of such, and the Ulwur Durbar has therefore deemed that the only alternative, in view of upholding its own dignity, is to coerce its refractory subject by force of arms.

3. As mentioned in paragraph 4 of Lieutenant Impey's letter, the Rajah did accompany my Camp for some time, and I took every opportunity of impressing on him the utter folly of his proceedings, and of pointing out how ruinous it would be to himself,—but, I regret to say, all in vain; and I now see no other course but to allow the Ulwur Regency to take its own measures for bringing to subjection its rebellious Jagheerदार.

4. From the conciliatory spirit displayed by the Ulwur Council, I should hope that bloodshed may be avoided, and that the Neemrana Chief may see, before too late, the error of his present contumacious conduct; but after the many opportunities afforded him of re-considering his original neglect of the summons of the Council, it appears to me that a display of armed force has become necessary to uphold its own dignity.

5. I would solicit an early exposition of the views of Government on the subject, and would request to know whether, in case of the Ulwur troops not succeeding in coercing the Rajah, I may be authorized to call for the aid of British forces. This would only be a last extreme measure.

I have, &c.,

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Rajpootana.

NO. 10A, DATED ULWUR, THE 5TH APRIL, 1861.

From Captain E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur, to Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—In my letter, No. 8A., of the 16th ultimo, I had the honor to report, in connection with the recusancy of the Necmrana Chief, that the Ulwur troops were

about to move on Neemrana. In continuation, I beg to inform you that, the Chief having disregarded the final attempt at negotiation made by the Regency Council (alluded to in paragraph 9 of my former letter), the Durbar force consequently proceeded to Neemrana, and by good management averted all resistance and bloodshed, and quietly got possession of the Chief's fort and estate.

2. The Council had paved the way to a peaceful result by proclaiming that no one should be molested, nor his rights forfeited, who did not take up arms against Ulwur. The Chief was absent, and is supposed to have gone to Calcutta to appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. His family was present, and was treated with consideration. The women reside unmolested in the apartments they previously occupied.

3. I am happy to be able to testify to the temperate manner in which the occupation of Neemrana has been effected. I think the conduct of the Durbar deserving of commendation.

4. Ulwur has temporarily confiscated Neemrana. I have impressed on the Regency Council that such forfeiture can only be temporary, in which they have concurred, and have arranged that the revenue shall not be appropriated, but held in trust, in the hope that the Chief may yet see his folly and submit, when the estate can be restored to him.

I have, &c.,
E. C. IMPEY,
Political Agent.

No. 241-76, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 10TH APRIL, 1861.

From Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter, No. 204-61, of the 28th ultimo, forwarding the Political Agent of Ulwur's despatch regarding the continued recusancy of the Neemrana Chief, and the intention of the Ulwur Regency to compel his submission—

2. I have the honor, for the information of Government, to forward a further letter* from Lieutenant Impey conveying the intelligence of the peaceful occupation by the Ulwur

* No. 10A., dated 5th April, 1861.

forces of the Fort of Neemrana.

3. I shall request the Political Agent to convey to the Council my entire approval of their proceedings, and to accept the same for his own judicious advice as regards the confiscation being merely temporary.

4. Should the foolish Rajah have really gone to Calcutta, I hope he may be directed to return without delay.

I have, &c.,

G. ST.P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

NO. 1911, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 19TH APRIL, 1861.

From E. U. AITCHISON, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to reply to your letter, No. 61, dated 28th ultimo, submitting a Report from the Political Agent at Ulwur, with translations of correspondence which has passed between him and the Rajah of Neemrana regarding the feudal relations of the latter with the Ulwur State.

2. The Governor-General in Council observes that, as the Chief of Neemrana refuses to come to any terms whatever, and persists in maintaining his entire independence of Ulwur, there is no course but to allow the Durbar to coerce him by force of arms, and to compel compliance on the points on which it is evaded. But the Governor-General in Council desires that you will watch the proceedings, and interpose upon any opportunity of accommodation arising, and that you will then bring to a clear settlement the exact terms on which the relations of the two States shall be established. The Governor-General in Council does not authorize you to call for the aid of a British force until you shall have applied for and received distinct instructions on any case of apparent necessity which may arise.

I have, &c.,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2166, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 30TH APRIL, 1861.

From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 76, dated 10th instant, forwarding a letter from the Political Agent at Ulwur, reporting the peaceful occupation of the Fort of Neemrana by the Ulwur forces, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to refer you to my letter, No. 1911, dated 19th idem, and to request that you will take measures to adjust the exact terms on which the relations of Neemrana to Ulwur shall be established, as directed in the letter above referred to, and to report, for the confirmation of Government, the arrangements which may be agreed to.

I have, &c.,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 312, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 11TH MAY, 1861.

From Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to Captain E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur.

SIR,—Adverting to Neemrana, and Government letter, 1911, dated 19th ultimo, copy of which was sent to you, I have the honor to forward copy of another letter, No. 2166, dated 30th ultimo, and request that you will furnish me with the information therein called for, to enable me to report to Government for confirmation the arrangements which may have been agreed to; or should none (as I suppose) have yet been entered on, from the absence of the Rajah, who is said to have gone to Calcutta, I shall be glad to hear what the Regency propose as the “exact terms on which the relations of Neemrana to Ulwur should be established.”

I have, &c.,

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Rajpootana.

No. 14A., DATED ULWUR, THE 20TH MAY, 1861.

From Lieutenant E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Ulwur, to Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence regarding the submission

of Neemrana* to Ulwur, I have the honor now to acknowledge the

* From Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana States, No. 4616, dated 4th October, 1860.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana States, No. 67B, dated 8th December, 1860.

From Agent to the Governor-General, for Rajpootana States, to Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 1249, dated 28th December, 1860.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana States, No. 8A, dated 16th March, 1861.

From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana States, No. 10A, dated 5th April, 1861.

receipt of your letter, No. 312, of the 11th May, and of copies of the Government letters, Nos. 1911 and 2166, of the 19th and 30th April respectively.

2. In order to supply you with the information called for

as to the exact terms on which Ulwur proposes its relations with Neemrana should be established, I have addressed the Regency Council, and their reply shall be submitted on receipt. Owing to the absence of the Neemrana Chief, and his having from the first refused to treat with Ulwur save on a footing of equality, this Durbar has consequently held back from defining the terms of his dependency, considering the first step should be made by the Neemrana Chief, who should visit Ulwur in token of his obedience to the orders of Government.

3. When the Neemrana Chief was invited by the Council to visit Ulwur and settle amicably the terms of his allegiance, he refused to, unless the Maha Rao Rajah came out to a certain spot (about three miles from Ulwur) to meet (*peshwayee*) him, and then conduct him to his tent. He demanded also a seat on the *guddee* side by side with the Rajah, and to be absolved from presenting any *nuzzur*. At this point all negotiation ceased, the Durbar not being prepared to admit on an equality a Chief who had defied their supremacy for so many years, and who, the British Government had now decided, was a Jagheerdar of Ulwur.

4. The Neemrana Chief plainly told me that he would never submit to Ulwur. His conduct has proved such to be his determination. He is now absenting himself, in the hope of evading submission to Ulwur, and of having his fealty determined, through our intervention, aloof from Ulwur. I do not think the Durbar is inclined to be hard upon him, but it feels (and I trust I am right in considering it does so with cause) that terms cannot be properly made with a dependent Chief who haughtily preserves an independent position, and refuses to take the first step of obedience by presenting himself at Ulwur, where his case should be settled, and where the presence of the Agent would alone secure him from insult or ill usage.

5. I have, moreover, so far upheld this view, that I have refused communication with the Chief till such time as he shows a better disposition to abide by the late decision in his case, and manifests a spirit of obedience to Ulwur.

6. Trusting that my view of this case may meet with the concurrence of yourself and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

I have, &c.,

E. C. IMPEY,
Political Agent.

No. 383-107, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 29TH MAY, 1861.

From Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to C. U. AITCHISON, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—In reply to your letters, Nos. 1911 and 2166, dated 19th and 30th April last, I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of letter, No. 14A., dated 20th instant, from the Political Agent of Ulwur to my address, showing the course adopted by Ulwur towards the Neemrana Chief, and his refusal to visit Ulwur except on terms of equality.

2. I beg to express my full concurrence in the policy advocated by Lieutenant Impey, and trust that His Excellency will be pleased to approve of his views.

I have, &c.,

G. ST.P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

(COPY.)

No. 3304, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 24TH JUNE, 1861.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana.

MY FRIEND,—In reply to your letter, dated 6th instant, requesting an interview with myself for the purpose of personally presenting a memorial, I have to inform you that, under instructions from His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, I must decline compliance with your request.

2. I am further desired to inform you that any representation or memorial submitted in proper form through my Office by yourself individually will be received,

but that any answer which the Governor-General may think proper to make to it will be made through the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DOCKET No. 3305, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 24TH JUNE, 1861.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, with reference to his letter, dated 29th May, No. 107, for information.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DOCKET No. 538, DATED THE 5TH JULY, 1861.

To Captain E. C. IMPEY, *Political Agent, Uheer.*

FORWARDS for information copy of Government docket, No. 3305, forwarding copy of a reply from Mr. Secretary Bayley to the Rajah of Neemrana.

No. 3640, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 6TH JULY, 1861.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—In continuation of my docket, No. 3305, dated 24th ultimo, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward for your information a copy of a further letter which has been addressed, under the orders of His Excellency in Council, to the Rajah of Neemrana.

2. Should any application be made to you by the Rajah for copies of papers, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council sees no objection to your furnishing the Rajah from your Office with a copy of Captain Beynon's Report to Major Eden, dated 18th November, 1859, and of Major Eden's letter to Government, No. 155, dated 17th August, 1860.

I have, &c.,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(C O P Y .)

No. 3641, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 6TH JULY, 1861.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign-Department, to Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana.

MY FRIEND,—I have received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your memorial dated the 14th ultimo, and in reply I am directed to inform you that His Excellency in Council is unable to hear you by Council, and that, as already stated, the Governor-General's Agent and representative with the Chiefs of Rajpootana is the channel through which the Governor-General's decision or replies in any matter which you may have to adduce will be made known to you.

2. With respect to your other request, I am directed to acquaint you that copies of the Reports of the Governor-General's Agent and of his officers, upon which the Government decision was founded in your case, will be furnished to you from the Office of the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana upon your making application there.

I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) E. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 606, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 17TH JULY, 1861.

From Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Major W. F. EDEN, Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on Neemrana, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter*
* No. 3640, dated 6th July, 1861. from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, with enclosure, for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

G. ST.P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr-Genl., Rajpootana.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 4TH JULY, 1861.

From Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, to Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—I have the honor to annex for your perusal an extract from a letter received by me from Mr. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Anticipating that a communication will (as suggested in Mr. Bayley's letter) be forwarded to your charge, and my misfortunes having induced me to leave my principality and for the present to reside in Calcutta, I have the honor to request that any letter or communication to the address of the undersigned may be enclosed to the Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, Calcutta.

I have, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर

Seal.

(COPIES.)

No. 3301, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 24TH JUNE, 1861.
From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign*

Department, to Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana.

MY FRIEND,—

Paragraph 2.—I am further desired to inform you that any representation or memorial submitted in proper form through my Office by yourself individually will be received, but that any answer which the Governor-General may think proper to make to it will be made through the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana.

I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) E. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 609, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 18TH JULY, 1861.
From Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., *Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, to the care of Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, of Calcutta.*

SIR,—In acknowledging your letter of 4th instant, I enclose, for your information, copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to my address, No. 3640, dated 6th idem. Should you wish copies of the document mentioned in its 2nd paragraph, they shall be furnished on your applying for them.

I have, &c.,

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 9TH JULY, 1861.

From Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, to Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

MY FRIEND,—With reference to the order of the Governor-General in Council on my memorial of the 14th ultimo, communicated to me by Mr. Secretary Bayley, in his letter, No. 3641, dated the 6th instant, I request the favor of your forwarding to me by post copies of the Government decision on my case, and of your Reports and those of your officers upon which that decision is founded.

I have already communicated to you by my letter of the 6th instant that my misfortunes oblige me for the present to reside in Calcutta, and that any letters which you may be pleased to address me will reach me if enclosed to Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, Calcutta.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर



No. 671, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 1ST AUGUST, 1861.

From Brigadier-General G. ST. P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, care of Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, Calcutta.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 9th ultimo, I have the honor to send you copies of Major Eden's Report to Government, and enclosures, in your case, as marginally noted.

Major Eden's Report, No. 155, dated 17th August, 1860.

Captain Boynon's Report to the Political, Agent Governor-General, dated 18th November, 1859, with enclosures, viz., Appendices A. to R.

Translations Nos. 1 to 8.

Copy of Captain Nixon's Report, No. 92, dated 28th May, 1856, to Sir H. Lawrence, K. C. B.

Translation of Captain Beynon's *roobakaree*, dated 31st October, 1859, and remarks.

I have, &c.,

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 12TH AUGUST, 1861.

From Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, to Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

MY FRIEND,—I have the honor to request that you will, in compliance with the permission contained in Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter to your address, No. 3640, dated the 6th ultimo, forward to me, as soon as conveniently may be, copies of Captain Beynon's Report to Major Eden, dated 18th November, 1859; also of Major Eden's letter to Government, No. 155, dated 17th August, 1860.

I beg to remind you that I made an application to you on the subject, dated the 9th ultimo, with reference to the letter of Mr. Bayley, to my address, No. 3641, dated the 6th ultimo, which I believe may have reached you by this time.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर

Seal.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 14TH AUGUST, 1861.

From Rajah ISHREE SINGH, Chief of Neemrana, to Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

MY FRIEND,—I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter, No. 671 of 1861, dated the 1st instant, and the copies of the papers forwarded therewith, and noted in its margin.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर

Seal.

TRANSLATION of a note from the Ulwur Council of Regency, setting forth the terms on which the Neemrana Chief is to hold his Jagheer for the future.

1. In accordance with the practice obtaining in this State among the Jagheerdars, the Jagheerdar of Neemrana should, for the 15 villages he holds, furnish 48 horsemen. Of this number, however, 28 horsemen will for the future be excused, out of consideration of the great expense which keeping up the whole number would impose on the Neemrana Chief.

2. The customs collected in the Neemrana villages and all transit dues to be paid to the Ulwur Raj. The Jagheerdar is not to interfere with them, but he will be entitled to the *dhool ooraie*.*

* Small local tax, taken by all Jagheerdars.

3. The criminal and civil administration of the Neemrana Jagheerdaree to be under the Ulwur Government, and all cases of disputed boundary, whether arising in Neemrana, Ulwur, or elsewhere, to be under Ulwur, and likewise all arrangements for the peace of the country.

4. The Zemindars of Neemrana, on the occasion of the Holee and Dusserah festivals, will present *nuzzurs* to the Killadars and Tehseeldars of the Ulwur Government who are in their vicinity, as is the practice throughout the Ulwur State.

5. The Ulwur State to have a *thannah* or Police Station at Neemrana.

6. The Jagheerdar of Neemrana to continue to furnish supplies to Ulwur, as is customary.

7. On the occasion of the Neemrana Chief visiting Ulwur, he will be treated with as much—nay, even more—respect than the highest Jagheerdars. It is true that in Bunney Singh's time the Neemrana Chief on two occasions of visiting Ulwur was met at some distance from Ulwur by the Maha Rao Rajah, who gave him *pesluwae*, and made him sit on the same cloth with himself in Durbar. Notwithstanding this, it is customary for all Chiefs in Rajpootana to look to the conduct of their Jagheerdars and the spirit evinced by them, and to treat them accordingly, granting greater privileges to those who obey them. But when a Jagheerdar evinces a refractory spirit, they are treated in a different way. Owing to the past misconduct of the Neemrana Jagheerdar, all the honor and respect with which he was treated by the late Maha Rao Rajah Bunney Singh have long since been forfeited, and it has become necessary to enter into new arrangements with him. On the Neemrana Jagheerdar entering Durbar, the Maha Rao Rajah will receive

him standing, and will reserve a seat for him the first place to the left hand, and to the right of all the immediate relations and chief officers of the Maha Rao Rajah.

ULWUR POLITICAL AGENCY }
The 21st October, 1861. }

(True translation.)

G. HAMILTON, *Captain*,
Offg. Political Agent.

No. 52A, DATED ULWUR, THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1861.

From Captain G. HAMILTON, Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, No. 1911, dated 19th April, 1861.

honor to submit, for your information, copy of a note to

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, No. 2166, dated 30th April, 1861.

my address from the Ulwur Council of Regency, together

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 312, dated 11th May, 1861.

with a translation of it in English, on the subject of the

“ exact terms on which the relations of Neemrana towards Ulwur are proposed to be established for the future.”

2. The delay which has taken place in submitting this paper has been caused partly by the necessity of my having frequent oral communications on the subject with the Regency Council, with a view of getting them to modify some of the conditions set forth by them, and partly owing to the protracted absence of the Neemrana Chief, who I believe is at present, and has been for months, in Calcutta.

I have, &c.,

G. HAMILTON,
Offg. Political Agent.

(C O P Y .)

No. 1034-235, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1861.

From Brigadier-General G. ST.P. LAWRENCE, C. B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—Adverting to former communications, noted marginally, on the feudal

From Under-Secretary to Government of India, No. 1911, of 19th April, 1861.

From ditto, No. 2166, dated 30th April, 1861.

connection between the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur and the Chief of Neemrana, I have the honor to submit, for the information of his Ex-

cellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter, No. 52A., of 21st instant, from the Officiating Political Agent, with translation of a note from the Ulwur Council of Regency, setting forth the proposed arrangements for settling the terms on which the relations of Neemrana to Ulwur shall be for the future established.

2. I regret that the protracted absence of the Neemrana Rajah at Calcutta prevents me from adjusting more satisfactorily his past differences with the Ulwur State, as I do not feel justified in negotiating with him so long as he remains reculant; but, pending his return, I would desire to acquaint Government with the terms to be offered to this Chief.

3. Considering that for so many years he has repudiated the supremacy of the Ulwur Rajah, and has only been brought to terms by a show of force consequent on the orders of the British Government, it can hardly be expected that he would be re-admitted to the full honors which he formerly enjoyed as a loyal Jagheer-dar. In the event of his accepting these terms, he will be received as the highest Sirdar of Ulwur, and it may be hoped that, if he shows a more becoming fealty to his Prince, he may hereafter be restored to the honors originally accorded.

4. The Political Agent might, if such be His Lordship's desire, be instructed to bear this point in view, and when the Chief of Neemrana shows a more proper spirit of dependence, greater concessions might be urged on the Maha Rao Rajah than the Regency are at present disposed to grant.

(Sd.) G. St.P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Rajpootana.
(True copy.)

J. BLAIR,
Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

No. 1077-247, DATED CAMP DHOLA, THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1861.

From Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—In acknowledgment of your communication, No. 68, dated 22nd October last, I have the honor to apprise you that a Report on the relations between Ulwur and Neemrana, with the terms proposed, was on its way before your letter reached me, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

I have, &c.,
G. St.P. LAWRENCE,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Rajpootana.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
CHARLES JOHN, EARL CANNING, G. C. B.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE MEMORIAL OF RAJAH ISHREE SINGH BAHADOOR,
SOVEREIGN CHIEF OF THE PRINCIPALITY AND
STATE OF NEEMRANA IN RAJPOOTANA,

SHOWETH :

YOUR memorialist, under your Excellency's order in Council, received, and for the first time perused, on the 13th August last, the Report of Captain Beynon, to whom, in the latter part of the Christian year 1859, was entrusted the special duty of enquiring into (to use that officer's words) "the dispute between the Ulwur Durbar and the petty Chiefship of Neemrana respecting the dependency of the latter on the former." Upon that Report, as adopted *in toto* by Major Eden, the Officiating Agent, the subjection of the ancient principality inherited and represented by your memorialist, to the modern State of Ulwur, now sanctioned and enforced by your Excellency in Council, is based.

2. Your memorialist is advised, as your memorialist himself earnestly believes and respectfully maintains, that the Report in question is erroneous; that the enquiry, of which it is the result, was not free from bias and pre-judgment, and bears upon its face the character rather of an attempt to support an arbitrary sentence, than of an impartial or judicial proceeding;—further, that the judgment or Report itself, and the *roobakaree*, or official proceeding, which accompanies it, contain obviously false premises and inferences. Your memorialist accordingly proceeds to prove his assertions, discrediting and annulling the effect of Captain Beynon's Report, of which your memorialist is at present the victim.

3. The Report commences by reciting that an enquiry had been previously made into the same matter under the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, when Governor-General's Agent at Rajpootana, and accounts for the absence of that Report by saying, "It appears the files and papers of the enquiry were taken by

“that officer (Sir H. M. Lawrence) to Lucknow.” However, an official copy of Captain Hardeastle’s *roznameh* in the Persian language (having been presented by your memorialist’s agents), also an official copy of Captain Nixon’s Report in English (procured by Captain Beynon himself), are annexed by Captain Beynon to his Report; although Major Eden has forwarded to your Excellency the latter annexure only. Captains Hardeastle and Nixon are the officers, as stated by Captain Beynon, who had respectively made the enquiry under Sir H. M. Lawrence.

4. Captain Beynon, not relying on any previous investigation, then recites his having “gone through the whole afresh, as though no former enquiry had “taken place;” and he prefaces the results of his investigation by the following assertions, as of historical and recorded facts, *viz.* (7th paragraph of the Report)—

“Neemrana was one of the many petty States under the Mahratta rule which “yielded to the British Government during the operations of the forces under Lord “Lake in Upper India, A. D. 1803”;—which assertions are, your memorialist submits, wrong, and falsify history.

5. At the date of Lord Lake’s operations referred to by Captain Beynon, there were two great powers in India, the British and the Mahratta. One result of those operations were treaties of amity under which a number of smaller powers and States passed from the protection of the Mahratta to that of the British Government; the former resigning all claim, in respect of those smaller States, to tribute, *chout*, or levy of any kind.

6. Your memorialist annexes hereto (A.) official translations of *purwannahs* to the people of Neemrana from the Court of Madhajee, Rao Seindia; likewise of a grant (B.) from the same Court to your memorialist’s ancestor, fixing the cess payable by Neemrana. Those documents assert the paramount position of the Mahratta State. It will be observed that the *chout* or tribute from Neemrana was Rs. 8,684.

The documents are dated in the 32nd and 39th years of the Emperor Shah Alum respectively, *i. e.*, A. D. 1791 and 1798.

7. It is remarkable that, in the same year and month as the said *purwannahs* to the *ryots* of Neemrana, a confirmatory *amulnameh* from the Duftur of the Emperor to Rajah Chundurban of the territory of Neemrana, subject to furnishing a military contingent, was issued. Of this an official translation (C.) is annexed.

It is an historical and notorious fact that the State of Ulwur was at that date of very recent existence, having been founded by usurpation of the Chief of Machery, a dependant of Jeypore, and recognized, about 1780, by Imperial *sunnud*, when the title of Rao Rajah was conferred on the Chief, Pertaub Singh, father of Bukhtawur Singh, whose pretensions are the subject of this memorial. He was the grandfather of the present minor Rao Rajah. Pertaub Singh made Ulwur his capital: hence the designation of the *Raj*.

8. With Captain Beynon's Report is a translation of a *sunnud* signed by Lord Lake, dated 28th November, A. D. 1803, addressed to the *amils, chowdries, &c.*, of (*inter alia*) *talookas* Durbarpore, Ruttae, Neemrana, reciting a treaty of friendship between the East India Company and Rajah Bukhtawur Singh (Rajah of Ulwur), and making over the districts above named to the Rajah "for his expenses, subject to the concurrence of the Governor-General," and concluding,— "On the permission of the Governor-General being received, another *sunnud* will be given in place of the present one, which will be recalled."

That document, your memorialist submits, is a provisional *jaidad* or *jagheer sunnud* (that is, a grant or assignment of land-revenue, cess, or tribute) upon the districts named, in the protected State of Neemrana, assuming to assign *māl* or revenue, due to the grantor, over to the *jagheerदार*; and whereby (if effective) Ulwur was to become a *jagheerदार* (in respect of Neemrana) of the British Government,—certainly not Necmrana a *jagheerदार* of Ulwur.

It does not appear that the Governor-General's sanction or confirmation of the grant was ever received.

9. Such, your memorialist submits, are the actual facts and data from which Captain Beynon ventures to draw the inference that the sovereignty and independence of Neemrana either never existed or was permanently extinguished under the Mahrattas, or ceased upon the treaty of the latter with the British.

And yet Neemrana had certainly not then "yielded" to any military operations, nor been subject to any.

10. The Chief of Neemrana, when apprised of Lord Lake's grant to the Chief of Ulwur, considered it a grievance that the paramount State, represented by the British General, should assume to give a *jagheer*, alienating a large portion of the revenues of Neemrana; but, in the then temper of the General, who was finished

with victory, and on the best of terms with the recently-born State of Ulwur, it cannot be matter for wonder that your memorialist's ancestor should have failed to obtain any retraction, and that, therefore, he could not choose for the time, but ostensibly accept the charge, *viz.*, the same cess as had been theretofore payable to the Mah-rattas (*mowafiq istimrar gudeem ke*), Rs. 8,684 (see *supra*, paragraph 6), assessed, in favor of the *jagheerदार*, upon the Neemrana territory, which territory then consisted of forty-one *mouzahs* or villages.

An alleged translation of the *kuboolat* said to have been given under those circumstances by your memorialist's ancestor is annexed to Captain Beynon's Report. Your memorialist has no means of testing the correctness of that translation, nor the genuineness of the document; but your memorialist annexes hereto an original *putta*, with an official translation (D.) from the Neemrana *serishta* purporting to be from an official of Ulwur, and fixing the claim of Ulwur as assumed to be granted by Lord Lake, *viz.*, that formerly imposed by or yielded to Madho Rao Seindia. That grant and burden has always been looked upon at Neemrana as an irregularity, as well as an injustice; and, in fact, not only did it remain unconfirmed by competent authority, but no monies were ever paid by your memorialist's ancestor under it, as your memorialist will presently show.

11. The transaction just described is thus related by Captain Beynon in his Report:—"Bukhtawur Singh, the ruler of Ulwur, on obtaining this addition to his territory, made over a portion of his districts, containing 41 villages, including the *talook* of Neemrana, to Rajah Chundurbar, as an *istimraree* possession, subject to the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 8,684." Your memorialist submits that, assuming Lord Lake's *sunnud*, of itself, to have legal or political significance, a fair narrative of the transaction might be as follows, *viz.* :—"Lord Lake, the British General, re-imposed the tribute or cess which the ruler of Neemrana had theretofore paid to Seindia in favor of the new ally, Bukhtawur Singh of Ulwur, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of him of Neemrana (a power of little moment, and not worth conciliating), who, perforce, accepted a *putta* and gave a *kuboolat* assenting to the arrangement, *i. e.*, to pay the cess to Ulwur, the British *jagheerदार*." Such would have been at least a fair historical narration. Surely the Rajah's *kuboolat* did not make any change in the title to, or possession of, the lands of Neemrana, any more than it could operate as a surrender of the Chiefship or sovereignty of the Neemrana State, however petty in extent that State may have then become by encroachments?

The ancient position of your memorialist's inheritance is thus referred to by Colonel Tod, in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (Volume II., page 485) :—

“ There were many allodial Chieftains within the bounds of Amber, as the Punchedana Chohans about Lalslont, Gooral, NEEMRANA, *who owed neither service nor tribute* to Jeypore, but led their quotas, as *distinct dignitaries of the Empire*, under the flag of Amber. Even their own stock, the confederated Shekawats, deemed themselves under no such obligation.

“ Tho Bergoojurs of Rajore, the Jadoons of Biana, and many others, the vassalage of older days, were in the same predicament. These [not Neemrana, be it observed] being, in the decline of the Empire, unable to protect themselves, the more readily agreed to hold their ancient allodial estates as fiefs of Amber, and to serve with the stipulated quota.”

So that Neemrana was clearly an independent power. Nor has any political event since occurred to affect the allodality of Neemrana,—an Imperial fief perhaps, but not a dependant of any minor State. With respect to the Mahratta *chout*, even Delhi and the Moghul had, in early days, and to purchase peace, submitted to that, as a military (or predatory) cess. The Mahratta, until subdued, was an incubus on the Empire, and affected Imperial rights, but did not touch the status, in the Empire, of principalities, such as Neemrana.

12. Captain Beynon having thus created a title for the Ulwur Chief to the Lordship of Neemrana, taking this to mean and include political superiority as well as territorial ownership, next narrates, in his 9th paragraph, that the first instalment of the tribute was paid, as “appears in the Durbar account”—that is, of Ulwur. Your memorialist emphatically denies the validity, the truth, the genuineness of any such entry in the Ulwur accounts. Its genuineness is wholly unsupported in the Neemrana accounts, or by any *chelan* or independent proof whatever. Moreover, in the statement annexed to Captain Boynton's Report, of the revenues collected by the Ulwur Durbar, no mention is made of collections from Neemrana previous to Sumbut 1862, that is, the date of the flight and exile of your memorialist's ancestor, as presently mentioned. The explanation of the absence of any entry of revenue, by the allegation that the collections were contracted or farmed, does not account for no entry being made of the farm-rent.

13. Captain Beynon's 10th paragraph relates to the misfortune of your memorialist's ancestor, in being unable to cope with the rebel Narayau Rao, who took re-

fuge in Neemrana. Your memorialist's ancestor, Rajah Chundurban, fled, in dread of the incensed General, and remained long a fugitive and an exile. No overt act or proof of hostility against British power is or was alleged against Rajah Chundurban in this important crisis; and his subsequent condonation and treatment, when the heat of warfare had subsided, must, at least, your memorialist submits, be taken to have effaced the fault, if fault it were, and his demerits or evil desert in consequence.

14. Whilst the Rajah Chundurban was thus exiled, the Ulwur Chief, encouraged by the British General, Lord Lake, took to himself the forty-one villages named in his *sunrud*. Neemrana was deserted and waste, though probably revenue may have been enforced from a few districts.

15. Captain Beynon relates that, "for sheltering Narayan Rao, an enemy of the British Government, Chundurban was proclaimed an outlaw, and not allowed to enter the Ulwur territory." Your memorialist denies that there was any such proclamation; his ancestor fled from fear, and remained a voluntary exile, under the falsely excited indignation of General Lord Lake.

16. Captain Beynon next lightly touches upon the open and active rebellion of the Chief of Ulwur in 1813. The British Government were compelled to wage war upon Ulwur, and summoned the Chiefs of Rajpootana to their assistance. Among the rest, Rajah Chundurban, still a refugee with the Rajah of Jeypore, was summoned.

Your memorialist's ancestor readily responded to the call; and he asked Sir Charles Metcalfe (who had signed the proclamation) for an introduction to the Officer in command of the British forces, General Marshall, which was accorded. This appears, from the dates of the respective translations appended to the Report of Captain Beynon, *viz.*, a proclamation or summons specially addressed to "Chundurban, Chief of Neemrana," bearing date the 3rd October, 1813, and the letter of Sir Charles Metcalfe, referring to the Rajah's wish to be introduced to the General, bearing date the 12th November in the same year. And yet Captain Beynon describes this proceeding as "a proclamation issued, giving notice of the intended march of the British troops, and a copy sent by Sir Charles Metcalfe to Rajah Chundurban, who asked permission to be allowed to accompany the force." Captain Beynon continues, "In the letter of Sir Charles Metcalfe, granting the permission, he advises him, if possible, to make up his difference with Ulwur."

17. Your memorialist cannot but characterize Captain Beynon's relation of the transaction in the last paragraph as not merely very incorrect, but uncandid. Sir Charles Metcalfe's letter is mistranslated. Its true purport and signification is as follows :—“ If peace ensue between the Government (*scil.* the British Government) and the Ulwur State, well and good; if not, act as General Marshall directs you.” Were the text or meaning of the letter in fact ambiguous (which they are not), the circumstances would disaffirm Captain Beynon's construction.

18. There was then no dispute, nor had there been any discussion or difference between the rulers of Ulwur and Neemrana. It certainly accords with the conclusion arrived at, or assumed, by Captain Beynon, that such dispute or difference be stated. It is, however, not recorded, nor had it happened. In the position of the Ulwur Chief at that time, it would have been surely immaterial and irrelevant to advert to any private dispute. Bukhtawur Singh of Ulwur was actually a rebel, in open arms. An attested translation of the letter is annexed (E.).

19. The British General and the local Political Authorities being highly satisfied with the aid rendered and the conduct shown by your memorialist's ancestor in that affair, the latter was honored with an autograph letter from the Governor-General, of which an exact translation (attested by the Joint Chief Translator of the Supreme Court (F. in *Appendix*, MS.) is as follows :—

OF HIGH AND EXALTED DIGNITY, HELP OF FRIENDS, PEACE BE TO YOU !

Your friendly note, congratulating me on my arrival in Calcutta for the administration of the affairs of the metropolis and territories of this high *surkar*, sending a *nuzzur*, and informing me of your having rendered a service to this Government, of your attending on the Metcalfe Sahib Bahadur (the noble-minded, of exalted dignity, regulator of wealth, the manager of territorial affairs, and courageous in battle), and of the matters relative to your faithfulness, has reached me. It has pleased and enlightened me.

The communication of the congratulation, and the sending of the *nuzzur* by you, of exalted dignity, testify your sincere friendship and strong devotedness, and have become the source of great joy to me. Whatever you have written in a friendly manner about your faithfulness, of the service rendered to this eternally durable Government, and of your attendance on the Metcalfe Sahib, have been well understood by me, and have made an impression on my mind which bears the seal of friendship.

The *nuzzur* mentioned is acknowledged with my heart, but, according to the custom of this Government, it is dispensed with. It is meet that, regarding me as your well-wisher, you keep me constantly informed of your welfare. It is superfluous to write further.

(Sd.) MOIRA.

(*On the back, at the corner, RAJAH CHUNDURBAN.*)

On the cover :

Of high and exalted dignity, *help* of friends, RAJAH CHUNDURBAN, peace be to you! Written on the 15th June, 1814, E. S., corresponding with the 25th of Jamaduelsani, 1229 Hijree.

(Sealed with the Persian Seal of the Governor-General.)

20. Captain Beynon appends a mutilated translation of that letter, omitting the principal titles of compliment and friendly expressions, such as official etiquette render inadmissible towards a mere subordinate sub-fief-holder, which Captain Beynon would have your memorialist's ancestor to have been.

21. A courteous invitation was sent to Rajah Chundurban by the Durbar of Ulwur (who had then made their peace with the paramount State), consequent upon peremptory instructions and expression of his wishes by the Delhi Resident, Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the Vakeels of Ulwur at Delhi. Captain Beynon annexes translation of a note from Sir Charles Metcalfe to the Ulwur Chief, in which your Memorialist's ancestor is spoken of as sprung from a branch of the family of Bukhtawur Singh. Your memorialist knows nothing of that note, but no relationship, even the most distant, existed in fact between the two families, other than the marriage of Chundurban's son with the sister of Bukhtawur Singh,—a childless union.

22. The result of the occurrence related in the last paragraph was that the Ulwur Chief restored to your memorialist's ancestor fifteen out of the forty-one villages, of which, upon the latter's flight, he had taken possession. Captain Beynon misdescribes the proceeding thus:—"Rajah Chundurban was restored to *the estate which he formerly held.*"

It is worthy of note that, at this date, as stated by Captain Beynon in his *roobakaree*, the Chief of Ulwur was a child of eight years of age.

23. Captain Beynon proceeds to quote from, and he appends, the document given by the Ulwar Durbar on this restoration. That document (which is annexed hereto in original), exactly translated by the Joint Chief Translator of the Supreme Court (G. in *Appendix*, MS.) is as follows:—

SREE RAMJEE!

(Seal of Dewan Balmukund, servant of the Moha Rao Rajah Sewace Beni Singh Bahadoor).

Under the dictum (*vachanat*) of Sree Dewan, the villages of the Pergunnahs Neemrana, &c., are granted to the Gomashta of Rajah Chundurbhanjee from the *Sir-kar*, for the *baitluck* (sitting expenses) of the Rajajee.

Commencing from the vernal harvest of 1872 Sumbut.

As per following list, Mouzahs 15:—

Of the Pergunnah Neemrana	... 11	Of the Pergunnah Karnicote—
Pergunnah Neemrana	... 1	Mouzahs Hapa Manki : main village
Mouzah Naghoura	... 1	one, and another included in it, 2
Mouzahs Nangli Balai	... 2	
Mouzah Nangul Soojan Singh	1	Of the Pergunnah Baroud—
Mouzah Daburwass	... 1	Mouzah Gadha Powana ... 1
Mouzah Rorwal	... 1	
Mouzah Salarpur	... 1	Of the Pergunnah Madhan—
Mouzah Khoseewas	... 1	Mouzah Beerumpura ... 1
Mouzah Jaitpore	... 1	
Mouzah Chichholi	... 1	

Cause these villages to be cultivated, appropriate the income to use, continue to side with the *sarkar* (*sarkar se rajoo raha karo*).—Dated 13th of Falgoon Soodee, Sumbut 1872.

On the back :

Copy entered in the Duftur of the Huzoor.

24. Captain Beynon's errors in description and translation of that document are remarkable. He calls it a *putta*, but it nowhere is so designated. Captain Beynon makes it commence with the address, "To Dewan Brojunauth, Gomashta of Rajah Chundurbhanjee," mistaking the Sanscrit *vachanat*, "on the word," or

“dictated by,” for a proper name, which he assigns, by conjecture, to the *Gemasat* or Dewan of Rajah Sundarbar, whereas it is a recital of the grant bearing compliance with the *dictum* of (and, as directed by) the Ulwur Dewan. Captain Beynon concludes his translation,—“Continue obedient to the Government!” which, as a significant sentence, he introduces into the body of his Report. But the original does not, in tenor nor purport, in any wise warrant the introduction of the warning to obedience. In the concluding phrase, *sarkar se rajoo raha karo*, the mis-translation is of the word *rajoo*. This word is Arabic, not Hindee, and is used in Persian writings and intercourse : it has a conventional meaning in Indian documents.

In Johnson’s Arabic and Persian Dictionary, among the meaning, of *rajoo-ai* are, “succeeding well,” “benefiting” “reference ;” and *rajoo*, “hoping,” “fearing,” “hope;” and *raj-ai* (the root of *rajoo-ai*), “profiting,” “benefiting,” “agreeing with,” “doing good,” “being restored to health,” “utility,” profit.” The phrase might, perhaps, be legitimately construed as a claim to gratitude and friendship, certainly not “obedience.” Captain Beynon’s apology for this mistake must be that he was misled by the Vakeels of Ulwur, to whom, as appears from his *roobakaree*, he applied for explanation. Could the word be fairly construed as enjoining obedience, it is to be remarked, as inconsistent with the far-fetched and ingenious suggestion of the Ulwur Vakeels, that no penalty is added for disobedience. Captain Beynon states that the paper bears the seal of Sree Thakoor Akhey Singh Bankawut, but it has the seal of the Dewan Balmookund only.

The document signifies and proves, your memorialist submits, simply a giving up of the villages named, without any reservation whatever. As regards them, the claim under Lord Lake’s *sunrud* is resigned. With respect to the remaining twenty-six smaller Mouzahs (of the 41 usurped), the aggression of the Ulwur State remained,—not without remonstrance, as appears from Colonel Sutherland’s letter at a later period (M. in Captain Beynon’s Appendix).

25. Captain Beynon relates that “Neemrana was one of the districts made “over to Bulwunth Singh” on the partition of Ulwur and Tejara. This was not so : Neemrana is not specified in the documents appended by Captain Beynon as evidence of the partition, and it nowhere appears that there was any such assertion of power over the Neemrana territory. It is a mere conjecture and assumption of Captain Beynon, tending to support his own conclusion. The territory given to Bulwunth Singh is recited and described in the Rao Rajah’s engagement as what had

been given to his father, Bukhtawur Singh, by the British Government. That gift was in exchange, in 1805, for territories ceded to the British Government. The translated engagement is to be found in the Treaties published by the House of Lords, 1853: the grant of the British Government therein being, "the Fort of Kishengurh, together with its dependeneies and the stores contained in the Fort, "and the Pergunnahs of Tejara, Tipookrah, and Kathoomur"—thus defined, and no more.

26. Captain Beynon next, in his 19th paragraph, makes two distinct assertions, *viz.* :—

I.—It is only since the partition between Rao Rajah and Bulwunth Singh that the Chief of Neemrana has asserted independence.

II.—He did so on the plea that his estate was the gift of the Ulwur Durbar, and therefore he was not a *Jagheerदार* of Bulwunth Singh of Tejara.

Captain Beynon's only proof, not in support of but in connection with these remarkable assertions, is an alleged private note from Rajah Chundurban to Saligram, the Ulwur Dewan, expressing, in complimentary terms, his appreciation of the kind disposition of the Ulwur Durbar.

The letter bears no seal, and is dated Sumbut 1876, *i. e.*, six years anterior to the partition of Ulwur and Tejara, which was in Sumbut 1882. Your memorialist is at a loss to understand why Captain Beynon has connected this more than doubtful and immaterial exhibit with the bold assertions in his 19th paragraph.

27. Captain Beynon's 21st and 22nd paragraphs simply but unmistakably prove—1st, that, until the third generation, *viz.*, the reign or Chiefship of Rajah Bejee Singh, the Chief of Ulwur did not venture any political interference with, or domination over, Neemrana; 2nd, that then he attempted the very ordinary assertion of right to control, by establishment of a *thannah*; 3rd, that he was checked and made to retract this assertion by the paramount power.

Major Thoresby the Officiating Agent's letter of 24th April, 1845 (8 in Captain Beynon's Appendix), clearly disallows the right. In the Ulwur Daftar is to be found a subsequent letter, in Persian, of Major Thoresby (23rd May, 1845), addressed to the Rao Rajah, expressing in strong terms the illegality, in the writer's opinion, of any interference with the Rajah of Neemrana, and that the claim to treat Neemrana as a *Jagheerदार* is not borne out by the records. Your memorialist possesses an (unauthenticated) copy of that letter, an official translation of which he annexes (H.).

28. The 23rd and 24th paragraphs of Captain Beynon are a tissue of distorted circumstances, as will presently appear.

29. On the 18th December, 1855, the then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, Sir H. M. Lawrence, forwarded a *roobakaree* directing the Agent of the principality of Kerowlee, Captain Hardeastle, who was then engaged in the settlement of Shekawatee, to enquire into a complaint made by your memorialist's father, "on the subject of the entrance of the Ulwur force in his principality; of the approach of a further force with guns and *zumbooruks*; and of the plunder of cattle and fodder by them." On the 8th January following, further official documents were forwarded to the same officer, and he forthwith instituted a local enquiry.

30. Captain Hardeastle's *roobakaree*, dated 18th January, 1856, an official translation of which is hereto annexed (I.), states that, on the morning of the 11th January, he saw, with his own eyes, the Ulwur force lying within the precincts of Neemrana, and that Ulwur *thannahs* were established in several of the Neemrana villages, and other aggressive and hostile demonstrations of the Chief of Ulwur.

Captain Hardeastle took the depositions of the commander of the Ulwur force and of one of the Ulwur *Thannahdars*. Captain Hardeastle ordered the removal of the force and of the *thannahs*.

31. The Ulwur Chief wrote a letter to Captain Hardeastle, enclosing six documents, as proofs of his permanent political rights over Neemrana.

With reference to one of them, *viz.*, the document giving up the fifteen villages to Rajah Chundurbar (*supra* paragraphs 23, 24), Captain Hardeastle writes:—"Having procured the original from the Neemrana Vakeel, I examined it with its Hindee copy, forwarded to me by the Rajah of Ulwur, and found them to agree with each other; but in the Persian translation thereof, the words *pattai Neemrana Jagheerdar* have been added."

32. Captain Hardeastle took the deposition of the Zemindars of Chowbara, Sanseree, Fouladpore, and Rajgurh, subjects directly of the British Government, relative to spoliation by the Ulwur force in passing through their estates. Captain Hardeastle adds—"Others stated the same thing. About two thousand inhabitants of Neemrana must have fled to Shahjehanpore."

33. The commander of the Ulwur force, Kalikaprosad, filed an avowal and defence with Captain Hardeastle, which is recited in his Report, namely,—

" I am the servant of the Rao Rajah Saheb of Ulwur. I have been ordered by my master to seize the villages of Neemrana, because the servants of the Neemrana Rajah have been guilty of wounding and killing some of the troops of the Ulwur Rajah. I have followed this order. Now, whatever be your intention, communicate it to the Rao Rajah. I can do nothing without the order of my master."

Upon this, Captain Hardeastle ordered :—" Agreeably to the complaint of the Neemrana Rajah, as to the oppression and injury committed by the Ulwur force in his principality, the *Burra Saheb* (Agent, Rajpootana) has sent me here. I have been convinced of the truth of his complaint, with respect to the congregation of the Ulwur force, the establishment of *thannahs*, and the committing of oppression and injury in Neemrana. I shall report this to the *Burra Saheb*, and, till his reply in this case reach the Rao Rajah, it is necessary that you should remove the *thannahs* and the forces from the jurisdiction of Neemrana ; otherwise our Government would regard this proceeding as an act of disobedience on the part of the Ulwur Rajah ; and during this period you shall raise no high hand against the inhabitants (of Neemrana). I leave here a Moonshee, a Chobdar, and a Chuprassee, for the purpose of reporting to me, from time to time, any further acts of violence you may commit. If there be any oppression, I shall receive a report to that effect. If, after my departure, a single Ulwur trooper should come to Neemrana and commit the slightest injury, double the damage will be exacted, and for every bundle robbed a thousand rupees will be exacted."

34. The Rao of Rewari, in an answer to a requisition from Captain Hardeastle, testified to the existence of Neemrana as a separate principality, unconnected with Ulwur.

35. Captain Hardeastle further writes :—" Kalikaprosad, being desired to give an explanation of the injury done in Neemrana, said that an investigation is being made as to the Neemrana Rajah being a Jagheerदार of Ulwur. When this investigation is completed, he will reply to that. It was therefore necessary to ascertain whether or not the Neemrana Rajah is actually a Jagheerदार of Ulwur ; whether the Ulwur Rajah had, on any former occasion, laid such a claim on Neemrana or not ; and, if such claim had been laid, the Resident Bahadoors must have come to some decision on the subject."

36. Captain Hardeastle details his investigation, also his reasons for arriving at the conclusion that Neemrana is independent, and that the pretensions of Ulwur are without warrant.

37. Your memorialist respectfully refers your Excellency to the records of that investigation, and submits that, on the face of it, it is careful, candid, and unprejudiced, and in marked contrast, therefore, to the Report of Captain Beynon.

38. The question having thus been directly and officially investigated and decided, subject to the formal confirmation of the Agent, not long afterwards a counter-complaint was made by the Ulwur Durbar as to the affray that had occurred between the sowars of Ulwur and Neemrana. This affray, it is to be observed, happened before the deputation of Captain Hardeastle.

39. Captain Nixon was delegated to enquire into the complaint of Ulwur. His Report, in English, is furnished by Captain Beynon, and much dwelt upon by that officer. Your memorialist refers to that Report at length.

40. With reference to that Report, your memorialist submits :—

I.—The only subject of enquiry authorized was the affray : it was a *Foujdaree* or criminal proceeding merely, not a political investigation ; nor did the political claims of Ulwur necessarily or properly come in question, as they did before Captain Hardeastle ; therefore the revision and attempted reversal of the conclusion of the latter officer were gratuitous and without warrant.

II.—Captain Nixon's grounds for discrediting Captain Hardeastle's opinion are manifestly insufficient and untenable.

41. Your memorialist is wholly unable to account for the absence of papers or further proceedings connected with Captain Hardeastle's *roobakaree*, as noticed by Captain Beynon. Your memorialist submits that, had the late Sir H. M. Lawrence taken the papers into his consideration, it is but reasonable to suppose that his decision would have been in accordance with the result of the only full and official enquiry into the relations of the two States, *viz.*, that made by Captain Hardeastle. Your memorialist also submits that the suggestion of Major Eden (*scil.*) that Sir H. M. Lawrence " would seem to have entertained some doubts on " the question, since it was under his consideration for a protracted period," is conjectural merely.

42. Your memorialist further submits to your Excellency that Captain Beynon, in dwelling upon the irregular Report of Captain Nixon, and virtually ignoring the strictly regular proceeding of Captain Hardeastle, has acted with bias.

Captain Beynon has not met the reasons nor inferences of Captain Harcastle ; nor had he one material document before him that was not submitted to the latter.

45. It remains that your memorialist notice a head of evidence, in your memorialist's favor, which your memorialist has not dwelt upon, because of less importance than other matters, but which Captain Beynon would appear to consider the stronghold of your memorialist's pretensions, and therefore worthy of his (Captain Beynon's) elaborate attack and refutation. Your memorialist alludes to the proof afforded by form and ceremony, by recognition of the honor and consideration invariably and as of right due to your memorialist and his ancestors, as representing an independent sovereign principality (that is, independent of all save the one paramount State).

44. Captain Beynon's opinion is (31st paragraph of the Report) :—" If, on these grounds, Neemrana can claim her independence, there is scarcely a petty Chief or officer of rank and respectability, who are Jagheerders in Rajpootana, that could not, on the same plea, claim his independence."

45. But is this so ? Ever since the British Residency has been established at Delhi, has Neemrana, as an independent principality, been there represented and recognized, except, perhaps, during a short period under the rule of Mr. Martin, and particularly referred to in Captain Harcastle's *roobakaree*.

It is notorious that political and official etiquette requires a distinction in communicating with a political and sovereign Chief, such as your memorialist asserts himself to be,—and a mere Jagheerdar and dependent, such as Captain Beynon, Mr. Martin (without enquiry), and Captain Nixon describe the occupant of the *Neemrana guddee*.

This your memorialist does not think it requisite to lengthen his (unavoidably long) memorial by contending for. Your memorialist annexes (K.) official translations of extracts from sundry letters of several independent Princes, and of the Governor-General of India, addressed to the Chief of Neemrana ; also copy of a letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. It will be observed that the Chief of Ulwur and other Princes speak of the "*Raj of Neemrana*," and treat the Chief of that principality as their equal.

46. With respect to the fact, if it be one, relied on by the Vakeels of Ulwur, that ryots of Neemrana present *nuzzurs* to Ulwur, those who do so are holders of

land in the Ulwur territory. Similarly, ryots of Ulwur, on account of holdings in Neemrana, present *nuzzars* to your memorialist. Moreover, your memorialist and his ancestors, by reason of their direct descent from Prithi Raj, the last *Chohan* and Hindu Emperor of Delhi, receive *nuzzars* from the subjects of many Chiefs,—not, however, therefore claiming their allegiance. (See *Tod's Rajasthan*, Vol. II., page 451).

47. Your memorialist humbly submits to your Excellency that he has, in this his memorial, established two propositions :—

I.—That, until and except the act of Lord Lake, relied upon by the Ulwur Durbar, *viz.*, the document and grant by which that General professed to give over, subject, however, to express confirmation, a portion of the revenues of Neemrana, no proof or pretence is offered in support of the Ulwur claim ; but that, on the contrary, it is clear that Neemrana was not in any way a dependent of Ulwur.

II.—That Lord Lake's act did not, and could not, confer the right claimed, and built upon it, by the Ulwur Durbar, on behalf of the Rao Rajah.

48. In connection with those propositions, your memorialist would place Major Eden's careful and elaborate summary of "the case for Ulwur," *viz.* :—

"1st.—The agreement between the Ulwur State and the Agent of Rajah Chundurbhanjee gives the estate only in *istemraree*."

This must allude to the alleged *kuboolcut*, as to which your memorialist refers to the 10th paragraph of this memorial. It is not even contended that Chundurban had no estate or possession in Neemrana at the date of Lord Lake's *sunnud* ; so that, your memorialist submits, Chundurban must have continued to hold what that *sunnud* did not take away. Major Eden proceeds :—

"2nd.—On the outlawry of Rajah Chundurbhanjee, the Ulwur Durbar took possession of it in 1805, and enjoyed its revenue up to A. D. 1815."

But there was no outlawry ; and as to the taking possession and enjoyment, they were both, your memorialist contends, unresisted acts of oppression, even if under colour of right. Such possession or enjoyment could not confer right or title, if in itself wrongful, and is therefore immaterial as proof of title : it was neither permissive nor prescriptive. Major Eden proceeds :—

“3rd.—The Ulwur Durbar again came to a good understanding with Rajah Chundurban, who had been in outlawry: and an agreement was entered into between Dewan Balmookund, &c., on the part of Ulwur and Dewan Brijnauth, Agent of Chundurbhaujee, wherein he was again granted certain estates, one of the provisions being that he should continue obedient to the Government of Ulwur.”

This is a mere repetition of refuted errors. There was no “agreement,” no “Dewan Brijnauth,” no “provision that he should continue obedient” (*supra* paragraphs 23 and 24).

Major Eden proceeds :—

“4th.—In 1825, a division of the Ulwur State took place under the guarantee of the British Governments, Bunneh Singh retaining Ulwur,—Tejara, Neemrana, and other districts being made over to his illegitimate brother, Bulvunth Singh. On the death of the latter, the estates reverted to Bunneh Sing.”

This is an adoption of a mistake of Captain Beynon, which slight enquiry would have served to correct, and which is exposed in your memorialist's 25th paragraph.

Major Eden's 5th stage, in his plea for Ulwur, is a repetition of Capt. Beynon's assumption, *viz.*, (1) of an imaginary foundation of your memorialist's claims, such as your memorialist cannot but admit would be both futile and ludicrous; and (2) that your memorialists relies, for affirmative proof of the independence of his principality, upon the recognition of his position in correspondence and otherwise. These, as auxiliary and cumulative facts, are important; they are legitimate sequences of established conclusions, not relied upon as independent proof of those conclusions, although, in themselves, irreconcilable with the existence of the title usurped by Ulwur, *viz.*, to hold the Chief of Necmrana as his subject landholder,—a mere Jagheerdar of Ulwur,—as they are utterly irreconcilable with the inferior and mean condition to which Your Excellency's memorialist now finds himself violently reduced, and from which he prays to be rescued.

Major Eden concludes his “case for Ulwur” by resolving it into two questions :—

I.—Had Ulwur the original right to bestow the estates of Neemrana, &c. ? and—

II.—If so, under what condition was it bestowed ?

The first question is answered by the two propositions which your memorialist submits, in the 47th paragraph of this memorial, to have been established by him.

49. Finally, your memorialist, most respectfully and in complete deference to Your Excellency's judgment, suggests that if, in the judgment of Your Excellency, the question of your memorialist, as Chief of Neemrana, being or not being a Jagheerdar of Ulwur be open to doubt, the most satisfactory method or scheme of solution will be a Durbar, summoned to decide this question, of the Chiefs of Rajpootana. To them, the fact cannot but be known; and their decision, either way, must relieve Your Excellency of the invidious task of deciding so delicate, and perhaps in some respects, to Your Excellency, intricate a dispute. when viewed as a question of right and justice.

Your memorialist always relies upon Your Excellency's justice and untiring effort to do right, and to redress all wrong that may have inadvertently been done in the name of Your Excellency and of the British Crown: under which feeling and persuasion, your memorialist craves Your Excellency's attention to this his memorial.

(Sd.) ISHREE SINGH.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st November, 1861.

APPENDIX.

A.

TRANSLATION of a *Purwannah*, in *Mahrattée* and *Persian*, from *Madho Rao Scindia*, to the people of *Neemrana*.

(Seal of Madho Rao Scindia.)

To the Chowdries, Canoongoes, and ryots of Pergunnah Neemrana, appertaining to the Subah Shahjehanabad (Delhi), the capital. Be it known, the said Pergunnah having been transferred from (the charge of) the former Collecting Officer, is included in the *jaidad* of Rajah Chundurba : it is incumbent on you to adhere to, and to attend on, the person above alluded to, as ryots and rent-payers. Ever remain responsible for the exact dues of the Sirkar ; and know this to be a peremptory injunction.

MAHAL.

Dated the 29th of Rabeulsani, the year 32 (*of the reign of Shah Alum*).

A second *Purwannah*, of the same import, and in the same wording, excepting that for “ *Pergunnah Neemrana*” read “ *Talooka Ghelote*, included in *Pergunnah Neemrana*,” and for “ *Mahal*,” “ *Talooka*.”

A third, of the same import, and in the same wording, excepting that for “ *Pergunnah Neemrana*” read “ *Talooka Madhun*, included in *Pergunnah Neemrana*,” and “ for *Mahal*,” “ *Talooka*.”

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M's. Supreme Court.

B.

TRANSLATION of a *Putta*, in *Persian* and *Mahrattée*, from *Khandee Rao*, to the *Neemrana Rajah*.

(Seal of Khande Rao, Naib of Madho Rao Scindia.)

A COVENANT.

A *putta*, in confirmation, given to Rajah Chundurba, for the Tuppahs of Neemrana, Madhun, and Ghelote, to the following effect :—The annual sum of 8,684

Sicca Rupees of Kanode is perpetuated, commeneing from the vernal and autumnal harvests of the Fuslee year 1205. It is incumbent on you that, by keeping the ryots contented, and rendering them grateful, by your good management, and thus making efforts in settling ryots and improving cultivation, you continue to pay to the Sirkar the sum unalterably fixed, year by year, and harvest after harvest.

Forty-one Mouzahs ; yearly jumma, 8,684 Sicca Rupees of Kanode ; autumnal harvest, 3,474 ; vernal harvest, 5,210.

Neomrana,	Mouzahs ... 12	Chanwodi,	Mouzah ... 1
Tuppa Badheen,	„ ... 3	Madhun,	Mouzahs ... 12
Giglana,	Mouzah ... 1	Rattai and Hapamanki,	„ ... 2
Mehtawas,	„ ... 1	Ghelote,	„ ... 12

FINIS.

Dated 5th of Jumadiulawul, the year 39 (*of the reign of Shah Alum*).

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,
Joint Chief Translator of H. M's. Supreme Court.

C.

TRANSLATION of an *Amulnameh*, in Persian, from the Court of Delhi, to the people of *Neemrana*.

(Seal of Nujuff Koolee Khan, Wuzeer of Shah Alum.)

To the Chowdries, Canoongoes, Mucuddums, cultivators, and ryots of Pergunnahs Neemrana, Madhun, and Ghelote : Be it known !—

Now the said Pergunnahs as (written) on the back are from the commencement of the autumnal harvest of the Fuslee year 1198, fixed by the Huzoor in the *jaidad* of Rajah Chundurban, who is dauntless and powerful, and who has a force to accompany him : it is incumbent on you that you regard the said Rajah as absolute owner of the *jaidad*, and depart not from his reasonable words, advice, and good counsel, and attending on and adhering to him, know your good to be in *ryotgeri* (performance of the duty of ryots) and *malguzarce* (payment of rent or revenue). His satisfaction and complaint will take effect upon you. It is the duty of the said Rajah to attend to all requirements and established customs, and to be careful not to leave undone the minutest of minute matters relating thereto, keeping the ryots

thankful and contented by his good conduct; he will make ample efforts in improving the settlement and cultivation, and increasing the revenue; and attend on the Huzoor in the business of the Sirkar with his force.

If it be the wish of the great God, there will be no nullification of the establishment of the *jaidad* for life. In the event of any suit being preferred by anybody respecting the talooks, it can never lie against the Rajah; a substitute for the claim shall be given to him by the Sirkar. Composed in mind, let the Rajah attend to business, and give aid to the Sirkar. Let promptitude in this matter be understood; you will act as written here, and know this to be urgent.

Written on the 11th day of the month of Rabeulsani, the year 32 (*of the reign of Shah Alum*).

FINIS.

On the back.

Written on the *zemen* (back). Pergunnahs Neemrana, Madhun, and Ghelote are assigned to Rajah Chundurban by the Huzoor as his *jaidad* for military contingent, three Mehals.

Pergunnah Neemrana	...	...	Mehal	1
,, Madhun	...	...	,,	1
,, Ghelote	...	...	,,	1

Copy entered in the Amul Duftur.—Dated 12th Rabeulsani, 32nd year of the glorious reign. *Letter Alef.*

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M's. Supreme Court.

D.

TRANSLATION of a *Putta*, in the Hindee language and Devanagari character, from an Officer of the Ulwur Rajah, to the Gomashtha of the Neemrana Rajah.

(Sign.)

SREE RAMJEE.

(Seal of Madho Singh Jeytawut, servant of the Maha Rao Rajah Sewase Bukhtawur Singh Bahadoor.)

A *putta* of covenant for the Talooka Neemrana, &c., as per following detail, is granted to the gomashtha of Rajah Chundurbanjee :—

Of the Talooka Neenurana, Mou- zabs	12	Of the Pergunnah Battai Ha- pamanki, Mouzah	1
Of the Pergh. Budheen, Mouzabs,	3	Of the Talooka Ghelote, Mou- zabs	12
Giglana	1	Of the Pergunnah Hersowree	
Mehtawas	1	Mouzah Belni	1
Chanwodi	1		
Of the Talooka Madhun, Mouzabs...	12		

The sum of Rupees 8,684 fixed for one whole year, on account of the 41 Mou-
zabs, as a confirmation of an ancient cess. This is to be received from the vernal
harvest of Sumbut 1860, as per following *kists* (instalments) :—

8,486.*

For the vernal harvest of Sumbut 1860, Rs. 5,211—	For the autumnal harvest of Sumbut 1861, Rs. 3,473—
15th of Fagoon Soodee†, Rs. 1,303	15th of Cartick Soodee, Rs. 868
15th of Cheyt Soodee „ 1,303	15th of Aghun „ 868
15th of Bysak Soodee „ 1,303	15th of Pous Soodee „ 868
15th of Jeyth Soodee „ 1,302	15th of Magh Soodee „ 869

To be received, harvest after harvest, as per *kists*. Whatever remissions have
continued from early times shall be allowed in proportion to the *kists*.

Dated 3rd Fagoon Soodee Sumbut 1860.

* Sic in original.

† Light half of the lunar month.

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRKAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M's. Supreme Court.

E.

TRANSLATION of a letter, in Persian, from Sir Charles Metcalfe, to Rajah Chundur-
ban of Neenrana.

Rajah Sahib, kind to me, kind to friends—Peace be to you !

AFTER (expression of) wish for an interview with you, full of joy unbounded,
let this come to your knowledge in the garb of friendship.

I have received, with joy, through the Dewan Chhajooram and Roy Bahadoor Singh, your letter, a token of delight, and understood its contents. Whereas you, that kind spirit, desire to see General Marshall Sahib Bahadoor, high in rank, a letter relating to the present matter addressed to the said General Sahib Bahadoor is entrusted to the aforesaid persons. Having visited the General Sahib with this letter, do as he says : if matters be righted with the Rao Rajah Bukhtawar Singh, well and good—if not, act according to the instruction of the General Sahib Bahadoor. All good news. Keep me in delight with information of your welfare.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE.

On the cover.

For the perusal of the Rajah Sahib, kind to me, and kind to friends, Rajah Chundurbau, whom may the great God keep in peace!—let it reach.

On the other side.

12th November, A. D. 1813.

(Seal of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Resident of Delhi.)

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

H.

COPY of a letter from Major Thoresby, Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, dated 23rd May, 1845.

I RECEIVED your kind letter in reply to mine, in the matter of the *Neemrana thannah*, with the contents of which I have made myself acquainted.

Your statement as to the losing and regaining of *Neemrana* by *Rajah Chundurban*, from beginning to end, is all true ; the papers relative to this matter also support this statement ; but your assertion that the *Rajah of Neemrana* is one of your *Jagheerdars*, and that you can exercise on him the same power as on other *Jagheerdars*, with respect to cancelling it, or ejecting him, is not borne out by the papers forthcoming in the records.

Neemrana and other villages have been caused to be restored to *Rajah Chundurban* from the *Ulwur Rajah*, by the order of the Agent of Delhi. A *putta boithuk* from the *Ulwur Rajah* has been written to the *Neemrana Rajah*, and all this is also

mentioned in the papers at first sent by the Ulwur Rajah. The establishment of *thannahs* in Neemrana, for the cognizance of Foujdaree matters, belongs to the Neemrana Rajah, as it has hitherto appertained to his right, and he will be responsible for it.

Besides, the Neemrana Rajah belongs to a reputed and ancient family, and is nearly related to you. He feels dishonored on your establishing *thannahs*: wherefore I write to you, that you should regard these matters, and order your people to act in the matter of *thannahs* agreeably to former practice.

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,
Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

I.

ROOBAKAREE (*Proceeding*) of the Office of the Agent of Raj Kerowli (*held*) at the sitting of Captain Hardecastle, Officiating Agent of the Principality of Kerowli, engaged in the settlement of Shekawatee, dated Jeypore, 18th January, 1856.

(Sd.) EDMUND HARDCASTLE.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) FAREED BUKSH,
Meer Moonshee of the Office of the Muntzem Shekawatee.
RAJAH OF NEEMRANA, Complainant,
versus
RAO RAJAH OF ULWUR, Defendant.

Ground of Complaint.

The coming down of the Ulwur force within the precincts of Neemrana, and committing oppressions on the ryots of Neemrana, and establishing *thannahs* in the villages of the said principality, and causing great loss to the people of Neemrana.

Whereas Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Agent to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General at Rajpootana, sent me a *roobakaree*, dated 18th December, 1855, enclosing copy of a letter from the Neemrana Rajah to his address, on the subject of the entrance of the Ulwur force in his principality, of the approach of a further

force with guns and *zambesueles*, and of the plunder of cattle and fodder by them; and directing me thereby to repair to Neemrana at my convenience, and to investigate and report to him whether the complaint be true, and whether the Ulwur force had actually entered into the bounds of Neemrana, and in case it did enter, what was the cause thereof; and it was also mentioned in the order that, after investigation, I should inform the said officer of the result of my investigation.

Thereupon, on the 1st of January, I caused this order to be recorded: that, "as the management of the affairs of Shekawatee affords me no leisure now, I shall follow the directions of the *roobakaree* when I shall be at leisure."

Subsequently I received a *roobakaree* from the Jeypore Agent, enclosing copy of a letter from the Neemrana Rajah, corroborative of the contents of the letter received with the *roobakaree* of the Agent of Rajpootana, and copy of his (the Jeypore Agent's) letter to the Vakeel of the Ulwur Rajah, in consideration of the case being referred to me, and on the 8th January caused my order to be recorded, that, "as I have appointed my Naib Moonshee, Mahomed Ali, to ascertain minutely the details of this contention, the papers on the subject be consigned to him."

On the same day, I received from the said Colonel, copy of the Report of the *sooruthal* (local investigation) of the Magistrate of Goorgaon, and of the *urzee* of Ahmed Buksh, *Thannahdar* of Shahjehanpore, with instructions to act up to the order of his former *roobakaree*; and if I be unable to proceed directly, I should quickly send two persons to make local enquiries.

At this time Ishree Singhjee, son of the Neemrana Rajah, hearing that the case had been referred to me, came to visit me. He was quite distracted, and his eyes were surcharged with tears, owing to the shock (felt by him) at the march of the Ulwur force. He told me: "Your proceedings can be of no avail after the Ulwur force have finished their work."

Being therefore convinced of the necessity of following the direction of the *Burra Sahib* (Agent at Rajpootana) without further delay, and of my repairing to the place of contest with despatch, I caused this order to be recorded: "Let this paper, together with other papers referred to me, be produced at Neemrana."

In short, starting from Jeypore on the morning of the 9th of January, I made fifty *coss* and arrived at Neemrana on the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th, I went and saw, with my own eyes, the Ulwur force lying within the precincts of Neemrana, and Ulwur *thannahs* established in several of its villages, and at a dis-

tance of one and a half *ross* from Neemrana a force of Foot and Cavalry, with cannons, &c., waiting within the bounds of Ulwur.

I brought with me to my lodging, Mirza Sakhawut Beg, *Thannahdar* of Madhur, in the jurisdiction of Ulwur, and Kalikaprosad, commander of the Ulwur force, and took down their statements, and asked the particulars. Sakhawut Beg said : " The Neemrana Rajah is a relative of the Ulwur Rajah, and one of his Jagheerdars. " The Horse of the Jagheerdar may or may not be in the service of the *Raj*.

" I hear that the Neemrana Rajah's Horse was in the employ of the Ulwur Rajah, " but it is not known when ; that a company of a hundred Horse has for the last " eight days been lying at Neemrana for the purpose of summoning the person " who had slain Soorajmul, *Naib Ressaldar* of Ulwur ; and the deponent hears that " Neemrana was bestowed by the Ulwur Chief."

The statement of Kalikaprosad is, in many respects, the same as that of Sakhawut Beg, but on being questioned as to the cause of the spoliation of the villages and of the establishment of the *thannahs*, he (Kalikaprosad) said " that, according " to the custom of the *Raj*, the villages have been sequestered, on account of the " Neemrana Jagheerdar having disobeyed orders ; and it is the privilege of the " *Raj* to establish *thannahs*."

I told him (Kalikaprosad) that I, for my part, and with orders from the *Burra Sahib*, enjoin him to take back the force and to remove the *thannahs*. He said " that " he would write to his master, and act according to his orders." I then said : " I " have come on behalf of the *Burra Sahib*. You must, at my bidding, and without " asking for the order of your master, immediately remove the force and the *thannahs* ;" on which he said, " I am the servant of the Ulwur Rajah. If an order be " passed upon me, I would procure the order from Ulwur and cause the removal, " or I could procure an order to-morrow for the purpose. If I receive my master's " order, I would cause the removal, but I will not do so at your bidding." He said again, " if an order reaches me, I shall remove the *thannahs*, &c."

On the 11th January, I caused a *roobakaree* to be written, that Kalikaprosad has refused compliance with my orders, and placed the same on record, and a *kyfeet* to the address of Kalikaprosad was written to the effect that " I have come down " agreeably to the orders of the *Burra Sahib*. It is proper that you immediately " remove the force and the *thannahs* from Neemrana."

In reply to the statement of Sakhawut Beg and of Kalikaprosad, that the Neemrana Rajah is a Jagheerdar of the Ulwur Rajah, the statement of Balkissen, the

Tukeel of Neemrana, was taken down. He (Balkissen) had his statement put on record that the *Raj* of his master is separate, as would appear from the *khurectas* and letters of former Residents; wherefore the documents of the said authorities were required of him by an order, that they may be placed on record. Accordingly the said Vekeels on the 12th January produced, with a *kyfeent*, copies of sixteen documents, which were placed on record.

Kalikaprosad was ordered to produce five prisoners,—Rungheonauth, Nownidh, Jowahur Singh, Bahadoor Singh, and Hunmunt Singh, of Daburwass,—who had been confined. He said “that, without orders from his illustrious master, he could not send for them.”

On the 13th January, I wrote a letter to the Rao of Rewari, with the view of elucidating the fact of the spoliation of Neemrana by the Ulwur force.

On the same day, I received a letter from the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, accompanied with the following papers:—

1. Copy of a letter from Major Campbell, to his (the Rao Rajah's) address.
2. Copy of a letter from Mr. Martin, Resident of Delhi, to Rajah Bulwunth Singh Bahadoor of Tejara, dated 15th September, 1831.
3. Copy of a letter to the address of Rajah Prithwi Singh of Neemrana, dated 8th August, 1831.
4. Copy of a *putta*, with translation, under the seal and signature of Dewan Balmukund and Thakoor Akhoy Singh Bankawnt, dated 3rd Fageon Soodee, Sumbut 1872.
5. Translation of the *kuboolent* of Rajah Chundurban, Sumbut 1860.
6. Copy of an *uludnameh* (treaty) with the overlasting (British) Government, dated 14th November, 1803.

Following is the purport of the Rao Rajah's letter:—

“What do you think of Neemrana and of the villages attached thereto, and
 “what is your conviction of the difference between them and Madhun, &c., and
 “the Pergunnahs in my jurisdiction? Formerly, in 1831, the Neemrana Rajah had
 “sent his Mookhtar to Mr. Martin, to have his talook recognized by the Agent as
 “separate from my *Raj*, but the Sahib did not listen to him and drove him out.
 “If, now, depending upon his (Neemrana Rajah's) statement, you uphold his pos-
 “session without any ground, there would be great disturbance in my principality,

“ and in the end the English Government would be put to great difficulty, as before,
 “ in settling our disputes. and I shall have to defray, for nothing, the expense of
 “ a force. It is necessary therefore that you should not in any wise interfere with
 “ my servants who are there (at Neemrana) for the management of *mâl* and *Wouj-*
 “ *daree* matters, and offer no aid to the Neemrana Rajah against my establishing
 “ *thannahs* in Neermrana, and conducting its settlement agreeably to the provisions
 “ of the Treaty.”

The letter of Major Campbell runs to the following effect :—

“ At the time of the marching of the force from this place, your *thannahs* will be
 “ established in Neemrana and Madhun, and Narayan Rao and Rajah Chundurbar
 “ have been thoroughly excluded from this Zillah.”

The drift of Mr. Martin's letter to the address of Bulwunth Singh is as follows :—

“ I have received your letter complaining that although Neemrana is attached to
 “ the Jagheer of Tejara, yet Prithwi Singh does not acknowledge himself your de-
 “ pendent ; and requesting that the pleadings regarding the affairs of the Neemrana
 “ Rajah be not attended to by the Agency, and his Vakcel be removed from the
 “ Agency. I have also seen the papers forthcoming in the records, and sent a letter
 “ to him (Neemrana Rajah) strictly enjoining him to comply with your orders, and
 “ to have all transactions relative to Neemrana subjected to the jurisdiction of Te-
 “ jara, and informing him that the attendance of his Vakeel at the Agency has
 “ been put a stop to ; and I have given a copy of this letter to your Vakeel.”

The following is the purport of the said gentleman's letter to Rajah Prithwi Singh :—

“ I have received a letter from Bulwunth Singh Bahadoor, the Tejara Chief, state-
 “ ing that Neemrana is included in his possession ; that it has been granted by a
 “ *sunnud*, bearing his seal, to the Neemrana Rajah, for the service and attendance of
 “ fifty sowars, whose pay is to be given by him (the Neemrana Rajah) as a condi-
 “ tion of his dependenee ; and complaining that you do not fulfil this condition, and
 “ that you owe him Rs. 18,880, being the amount of the pay of the above soldiers,
 “ at Rs. 295 per month, from 3rd Fagoon Soodee, Sumbut 1882, to the 2nd Ashadh
 “ Soodce, Sumbut 1887 ; and intimating that Neemrana is attached to the Jagheers of
 “ Rajah Bulwunth Singh Bahadoor, and that you have received it by a *sunnud* from
 “ him. It is also well known that you are in every respect subservient to his
 “ orders. It behoves you, therefore, to regard yourself his dependent, and that you

should not deviate from his injunctions, but that you should follow them strictly; and there is no necessity for retaining your Vakeels here. Recall them."

The *putta* is written in the following words:—

"To the Gomashita of Rajah Chundurbanjee : Know!—

"The villages of Pergunnah Neemrana, &c., have been given by the *Sirkar* for the *boithuk* (i. e., sitting expense) of the Rajahjee, from the vernal harvest, Sumbut 1872." Number of the villages is mentioned to be fifteen. Below it are the following words: "Cause these villages to be cultivated, and appropriate the income to use. Continue to side with the *Sirkar* (*sarkarse rajoo raha karo*). Order verbally delivered by the Dewan Ram Lal, as received by him from the servant Ramo."

The *kuboolut* of Rajah Chundurban for several Pergunnahs,—Neemrana, Madhun, Ghelote, &c.,—is *istemraree*, and dated Sumbut 1860.

As this *kuboolut* is antecedent to the above-recited *putta*, and relates to several Pergunnahs, I think it superfluous to detail its purport in the *roobakaree*.

Having procured the original *putta* from the Neemrana Vakeel, I examined it with its Hindsee copy, forwarded to me by the Rao Rajah Sahib, and found them to agree with each other; but in the Persian translation thereof, the words "*Pattai Neemrana Jagheerdar*" have been added.

On referring to the copy of the Treaty with the Government, I found no particulars therein with special reference to Neemrana.

I issued an order to Kalikaprosad to the following effect:—

"After you promised to remove the *thannah*, you have not done so. The *thannah* still continues at Mouzah Nungle, in the jurisdiction of Neemrana. Either remove the *thannah* at my bidding, or write to me plainly that you do not obey my order. You sent me a verbal message, that, without the order of the Ulwur Rajah, you will not cause the removal. Now, in answer to this communication, write to me if you intend to remove it; if not, write so."

A *purwannah* has been written to the *Thannahdar* of Shahjehanpore, that I have come to Neemrana for the purpose of investigating the truth of plunder of the Neemrana and the loot of grass, *kadbee* (culms of *jowar*), *paleh* (straw, boughs, and

leaves, &c.) and chaff, in Fouladpore, in the jurisdiction of the Company's Government. It is incumbent on you to appear before me to-day, to prove the claims of the Zemindars of Fouladpore, and to bring with you such persons as are acquainted with these matters.

On the same day the *Thannahdar*, having appeared, submitted to me a report, to the following effect:—

“I, along with the Zemindars of Shahjehanpore, Chowbara, Fouladpore, Tankee, Sanseree, and Rajgurih (villages adjoining the bounds of Neemrana), are here present.”

Thereupon the *Thannahdar* was desired to make his statement; and he accordingly stated, in a *kyfeent*, mentioning the spoliation of the fields of Fouladpore, and of the plunder of grass, hay, straw, chaff, &c., in Fouladpore and Chowbara. He also stated that about two thousand inhabitants of all Neemrana have fled to places within the jurisdiction of the *thannah* of Shahjehanpore.

The depositions of the Zemindars of Chowbara, Sanseree, Fouladpore, and Rajgurih, the subjects of the British Government, were taken. They caused to be recorded the details of the loss they had sustained by the spoliation of the Ulwur force; and a list showing the amount (of the loss) is in the *missil*. Others stated the same thing,—that about two thousand inhabitants of Neemrana must have fled to Shahjehanpore.

When Kalikaprosad was required to answer the complaint of the Zemindars under the protection of the Government, and the report of the *Thannahdar* of Shahjehanpore, he said that “the Zemindars under the Government, because of the enmity they bear to the Ulwur Zemindars, have caused such statements to be written, and the *Thannahdar* of Shahjehanpore has drawn up his report on the representation of the Zemindars. These things are not to be believed.”

The *kyfeent* of Balkissen, Vakeel of the Rajah Sahib of Neemrana, stating the grounds of Neemrana being a principality separate from that of Ulwur, with a list of twenty-four letters from the Magistrate of Goorgaon, to the address of the Rajah Sahib, was perused and ordered to be filed in the *missil*.

Another *kyfeent* of the said Vakeel, relative to the depredations committed by the Ulwur force in Neemrana, and stating that he had seen, with his own eyes, the

Ulwur force and *thannahs* within the precincts of Neemrana, and that a schedule of ready-money and ornaments plundered by the Ulwur force could not be ready until the inhabitants who had fled came back ; but that the probable estimate of the property plundered in the villages of Neemrana is about fifty or sixty thousand rupees, was heard, and filed in the *missil*.

In reply to the above, the statement of Kalikaprosad, who alleged himself to be appointed for the sequestration of the villages of Neemrana, was perused. It was to this effect :—

“ I am the servant of the Rao Rajah Sahib of Ulwur. I have been ordered by my master to seize the villages of Neemrana, because the servants of the Neemrana Rajah have been guilty of wounding and killing some of the troops of the Ulwur Rajah. I have followed this order. Now, whatever be your intention, communicate it to the Rao Rajah. I can do nothing without the order of my master.” It was filed in the *missil*.

I issued an order to Kalikaprosad to the following effect :—

“ Agreeably to the complaint of the Neemrana Rajah, as to the oppression and injury committed by the Ulwur force, the *Burra Sahib* has sent me here. I have been convinced of the truth of his complaint, with respect to the congregation of the Ulwur force, establishment of *thannahs*, and the committing of oppression and injury in Neemrana. I shall report this to the *Burra Sahib*, and till his reply in this case reach the Rao Rajah, it is necessary that you should remove the *thannahs* and the forces from the jurisdiction of Neemrana, otherwise our Government would regard this proceeding as an act of disobedience on the part of the Ulwur Rajah ; and during this period you shall raise no high hand against the inhabitants. I leave here a Moonshee, a Chobdar, and a Chuprassee, for the purpose of reporting to me, from time to time, any further acts of violence you may commit. If there be any oppression, I shall receive a report to that effect. If, after my departure, a single Ulwur trooper come into Neemrana and commit the slightest injury, double the damage will be exacted, and for every bundle (robbed) a thousand rupees will be exacted.”

The letter of the Rao of Rowari, with a *kyfeeut* in reply to my communication to him, stating the existence of the Neemrana principality as separate (from Ulwur), and vouching for the truth of the injuries and oppression committed by the Ulwur force in Neemrana, was perused and filed in the *missil*, and an order was issued to

Kalikaprosad to set at large the five persons, Ragneonath Singh, Nownidh Singh, Jowahur Singh, Bahadoor Singh, and Hunwunth Singh.

On the 15th January, the second letter of the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, stating that he has appointed Khwoja Ruhmut-oollah Khan, his Vakeel, to relate the particulars of his case, reached Neemrana, and having been perused at Jeypore, was filed in the *missil*.

On the 17th January I received a third letter of etiquette from the Rao Rajah, and the *urzee* of the Naib Moonshee Mahomed Ali, with a report of Kalikaprosad as to the setting free of the five prisoners, Nownidh Singh, Jowahur Singh, and others, and ordered them to be filed in the *missil*.

Having, agreeably to the order of the *Burra Sahib*, started from this place, I reached Neemrana in 12 *pahurs*. The Rajah of Neemrana came to me quite distracted. I saw what had been related to me by the *Koonwurjee* of Neemrana, viz., the Ulwur force was there, and *thannahs* were established in several villages, and such acts of oppression had been committed that all the inhabitants deserted the country, and the fields were being parched up for want of men to irrigate them, and because of the closing up of wells.

Nevertheless, I went towards the force, and saw one company lying within the precinct of Neemrana; and at a distance of one and a half *coss*, another body of Horse, Foot, and Artillery, waiting within the bounds of Ulwur.

Kalikaprosad, commander of the Ulwur force, and Sakhawut Beg, *Thannahdar* of Madhun, in the jurisdiction of Ulwur, confessed to their bringing down the force and establishing the *thannahs*. It was therefore unnecessary to investigate the matter further as to these facts.

Kalikaprosad being desired to give an explanation of the injury done in Neemrana, said that an investigation was being made as to the Neemrana Rajah being Jagheerdar of Ulwur. When this investigation was completed, he would reply to that.

It was therefore necessary to ascertain whether or not the Neemrana Rajah is actually a Jagheerdar of Ulwur; whether the Ulwur Rajah had on any former occasion laid such a claim on Neemrana, or not; and if such claim had been laid, the Resident Bahadoors must have come to some decision on the subject.

The Ulwur Rajah, in proof of his claim, submitted two letters of Mr. Martin, of the year 1831,—one to the address of Bulwunth Singh of Tejara, the other to that of Rajah Prithwi Singh of Neemrana.

The statements in the letter to the address of Prithwi Singh, to the effect that the Neemrana Rajah is to offer fifty men for the service of the Ulwur Chief, and in lieu thereof to pay their salaries at Rs. 295 per month; that the Ulwur Rajah had a demand upon the Neemrana Rajah for Rs. 18,880, being the arrears for five years and four months; and that the Vakeel of Neemrana has been discharged, are contrary to fact.

The copy of the *putta* relative to the grant of Neemrana, forwarded by the Ulwur Rajah, and which was carefully examined with the original, nowhere makes any mention of the service of fifty men and of the settlement of their wages, nor contains the word *Jagheer*, or the condition of being a *Furmaburdar* (subservient to order).

I know not on what document the said *Sahib* (Mr. Martin) has relied, when he indites these matters. Most probably, as the said *Sahib* had then joined the Residency only for six or seven months, and was not well aware of the particulars of the principalities, the Tejara Vakeels took advantage of this circumstance, and, by their dexterity and ingenious pleading, might have procured this letter. Mr. Loeket, the Resident, some days after reinstated the Neemrana Vakeel at the Residency as before.

It was on such a document that the Ulwur Rajah founded his claim upon the Neemrana Rajah as his Jagheerdar. In reply to this, the Neemrana Rajah states that, in 1805, the British Government, excited by wrath in the matter of Narayan Rao, Mahratta, made a hostile demonstration, and excluded the Neemrana Chief from his principality; that he resided in Jeypore for about eight or ten years; but in 1813, when the British force marched against the Ulwur Chief, Mr. Charles Metcalfe, then Resident of Delhi, sent notices thereof to the Chiefs, and, among others, to the Neemrana Rajah, and he also sent a letter to him through his Vakeels, stating, "If peace takes place with the Ulwur Rajah, well and good; if not, you will act as General Marshall shall direct." He (Mr. Charles Metcalfe) also delivered a note to the Rajah's Vakeel, to the address of the General, and he (the Neemrana Rajah) caused it to be written that, according to this order, he (the Neemrana Rajah) left Jeypore and joined the force of General Marshall. When he came one *munzel*

from Ulwur, a peace was concluded between the Rajah and the Government. The General then desired the Neemrana Rajah to go to Mr. Metcalfe, as, peace being established, he could do nothing for him; wherefore the Rajah went to Mr. Metcalfe at Delhi, and remained there for about two years. At length Mr. Metcalfe, in consideration of the dignity of the Neemrana Rajah's family, of Neemrana having been from the earliest times in its possession, and of his wishing well to the British Government by joining with the forces of General Marshall, caused Neemrana to be restored to him from the Ulwur Chief.

Since that time there have been, on several occasions, misunderstandings between the Rajahs of Ulwur and Neemrana,—the former regarding the latter as his Jagheerदार; but the Resident Bahadoors as often interfered and hindered the Ulwur Chief. In support of all these facts, the Neemrana Vakeel submitted, with his *kufeeut*, sixteen papers, as detailed below:—

1. Mr. Metcalfe's notice, dated 23rd October, 1813.
2. Mr. Metcalfe's letter to the Rajah (of Neemrana), directing him to go to General Marshall, dated November, 1813.
3. Letter from Lord Moira to the address of the Neemrana Rajah, acknowledging his *nuzzur*, and returning it (according to custom), dated 15th June, 1814.
4. Mr. Metcalfe's letter to the Neemrana Rajah, telling him that if he wished to meet the Governor-General, he should come to Agra, dated 15th February, 1815.
5. Mr. Metcalfe's letter to the Rajah, congratulating him on his possession of Neemrana, and granting a *vahdaree purwannah* for his family to go to Neomrana from Delhi, dated 17th April, 1816.
6. Mr. Metcalfe's letter to the Rajah Sahib of Neemrana, inviting him to come to Delhi to meet the Governor-General, dated 10th February, 1827.
7. A friendly letter from Lord William Bentinck, to Rajah Prithwi Singh of Neemrana, dated 14th December, 1830.
8. Letter of Colonel Locket, to the effect that the Vakeel of Neemrana will be allowed to remain as before, dated 27th June, 1832.
9. Letter of Mr. Colebrook, Resident of Delhi, in the matter of a Chuprassee who accompanied the Neemrana Rajah, dated 16th April, 1828.

10. Letter of Mr. Colebrook, to the following purport :—

“ From the statement of the Tejara Vakeel, it appears that the Tejara force is not marching against you, but is going towards Geeglana ; wherefore be composed in mind.”—Dated 17th September, 1828.

11. Letter of Colonel Lewis, to the following purport :—

“ Inform Mr. Sutherland of your wish to meet the Governor-General, and send your Vakeel to the Secretary.”—Dated 7th January, 1839.

12. Letter of Mr. Sutherland, to the following purport :—

“ I have now no leisure to go to Neemrana ; if you wish to see me, come to Khechree.”—Dated 1st February, 1842.

13. Letter of Mr. Sutherland to the Rajah of Neemrana, condoling with him on the death of his father, and congratulating him on his accession to the *musnud*, in presence of the confidential officers of Jeypore, Ulwur, Tejara, and Monohurpore.

14. Letter from the Magistrate of Goorgaon, to the following purport :—

“ Whatever you have to write, write to me ; you need not write anything to the *Thannahdar* of Shahjehanpore.”—Dated 27th February, 1844.

15. Copy of a letter of Major Thoresby, to the address of the Ulwur Rajah, to the following purport :—

“ Neemrana is *motaluq* (territorially related) to Ulwur, on the ground that a *putta* has been granted for it from Ulwur, but the *putta* does not recite that Neemrana is a dependency of Ulwur.”—Dated 23rd May, 1845.

16. Copy of a letter from Mr. Thoresby, to the Rao Rajahjee of Ulwur, to the following purport :—

“ It does not appear from the records that the Neemrana Rajah is a Jagheerदार of the Ulwur Chief, or that the Rao Rajah has the power of giving away Neemrana and taking it back ; but it appears it has been given by the order of Mr. Metcalfe.”—Dated 2nd July, 1845.

The result of the investigation is that Neemrana is a separate principality. It is patent that in 1805, on the discovery of some offence, the English Government

having sent a force to Neemrana, caused it to be evicted and sequestered, and made over the same to the Ulwur Rajah. Then again, in 1813, when on some grounds a force was sent against Ulwur, the friendly conduct of the Neemrana Rajah having come to the knowledge (of the British Government), it was pleased to have Neemrana restored to him from Ulwur. It is a well-established fact that the correspondence of the Agency with the Neemrana Rajah, like that with other independent Chiefs, has always taken place directly, without the medium and interference of Ulwur; that, except for a period of six months in the time of Mr. Martin, the Neemrana Vakeels have for forty years been present at the Residency, and that all transactions between the Neemrana Raj and Government have always taken place through its Vakeels. On several occasions, when the Ulwur Rajah attempted to establish *thannahs* in Neemrana, he was always prevented by the Government Officers from interfering with, and establishing possession in, Neemrana. He (the Neemrana Rajah) still continues sole master of Neemrana. The present attempt of the Ulwur Rajah at taking possession of Neemrana is supported by no title; it is akin to his former habits of encroachment on Jeypore and Bhurtpore, by which Ulwur has extended its possessions.

In my opinion, the Neemrana Rajah will never be able to enjoy peace, so long as the boundary line between Neemrana and Ulwur be not fixed, and the Ulwur Rajah be plainly directed not in any wise to attempt possessing Neemrana.

With the view of reporting matters agreeably to the *roobakaree*, and informing Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Agent of the Governor-General at Rajpootana, that his orders have been complied with, it is ordered that a copy of this *roobakaree* be sent to him, requesting him to make himself fully acquainted with the result of the investigation, and to pass such order as he may think proper; that it be further stated to him, as the *missil* of the case is still here, what is to be done with it, and what are his instructions as to the recall or stay of the Naib Moonshee of the Kerowlee Agency, and of a Chobdar and Chuprassec who have been left at Neemrana, and as to the damages suffered by the British subjects through the depredations of the Ulwur force. That forty-three petitions from the inhabitants of Neemrana, some of whom were present at the spot, together with a *nuksha*, are transmitted; also copies of the statements of the Zemindars in the British territory, and *kyffcut* of the *Thannahdar* of Shahjehanpore, are annexed to the *roobakaree*, for his information. They will be honored by (your) perusal.

P. S.—The forty-three copies (of petitions) above alluded to are for the present to continue in the *missil* until orders be received, but the copy of the report of Rao Toolaram of Rewari be forwarded to him.

FINIS.

(Sd.) E. H. C.

It is collated by the reading of Saddik Mahomed and hearing of Ramdoss.

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

K.

TRANSLATIONS of extracts from the letters of independent Princes to the Chiefs of *Nemrana*.

1.—From the *Rajah of Bhurtpore*,

To the Auspicious Sree Rajahjee Sree Chundurbhanjee,
endued with all excellent qualities.

May the *ram ram* (salaams) of Maharajah Brajendra Ranadhir Singh Bahadoor Bahadurjung be read (accepted). News of this place is good. The welfare of (your) *Raj* (principality) is desired. * * * * * Dated 2nd Fagoon Budce, Sumbut 1873.

(Seal of the Maharajah on the cover.)

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

2.—From the *Rao Rajah of Ulwur*,

To the Auspicious Sree Rajahjee Sree Chundurbhanjee,
endued with all excellent qualities.

This is written by Maha Rao Rajah Sewaee Bunneh Singh Bahadoor. May his *moojro* (salaam) be read (accepted). News of this place is good. The welfare of (your) *Raj* is always desired. * * * * * Dated 9th Basakh Soodee, Submut 1875.

(Seal of the Maha Rao Rajah on the cover.)

A second and a third letter, as above, from the same Maha Rao Rajah, to Rajahs Prithvi Singh and Bages Singh, dated, respectively, 15th Sabun Soodee, Sumbut 1880, and 15th Jeth Soodee, Sumbut 1903.

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,
Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

3.—*From the Rajah of Bikaner,*

To Sree Rajah Sree Chundurbhanjee, greeting.

This is written by Rajah Rajeswara Maharajadhirajah Maharaje-Siroman Maharajah Sree Sooruth Singhjee. May his *joohar* (salaam) be read (accepted). News of this place, under the auspicious glance of Sree Ramjee, is good. The welfare of (your) *Raj* is always desired. * * * * * Dated 4th Ashadh Budee, Sumbut 1876.

(Seal of the Maharajah on the cover.)

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,
Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

4.—*From the Rajah of Jodhpore,*

To Sree Rajah Prithwi Singhjee, greeting.

This is written by the Rajah Rajeswara Maharajadhirajah Maharajah Sree Maun Singh. May his *joohar* (salaam) be read (accepted). * * * * * Dated 13th Chait Budee, Sumbut 1879.

(Seal of the Maharajah on the cover.)

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,
Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

5.—*From the Rajah of Puttiala.*

Rajah Sahib, kind, generous, and courteous to friends—peace be to you!

After (expression of my) wish for an interview full of joy unbounded, let this come to your understanding, clad in friendship. * * * * * 8th Sabun Budee, Sumbut 1911.

(" ")

On the cover.

May it be honored with the perusal of Rajah Sahib, kind, generous, and courteous to friends, Rajah Bejee Singh Sahib Bahadoor : peace be to you !

On the other side.

(Seal of Maharajadhirajah Rajeswara Maharaje—Rajgan Narendra Singh Mahendra Bahadoor.)

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

6.—*From the Rajah of Nowgong, in Bhudawur,*

To the Auspicious Sree Maharajadhirajah Sree Rajaka
Isree Singh Bahadoor Devjee.

May the *joolhar* (salaam) of Sree Maharajadhirajah Sree Maharajah Mahendra Sree Mahendra Singh Bahadoor Devjee be read (accepted). Good news from that place is desired. * * * * * Dated 8th Poos Soodee, Sumbut 1915.

(Seal of the Maharajah on the cover.)

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, to the
Nemrana Chief.

Of high and exalted dignity, help of friends, peace be to you !

Your friendly note, informing me of your welfare, and receiving intelligence of my departure for Hindoostan, of your sending to me your trustworthy uncle, Rao Clutter Singh, of exalted dignity, to attend on me, so that, agreeably to my direction to the Rao, you will meet with me through the Resident of Delhi, and of other matters relative to your faithfulness, has reached me. I am delighted and have become acquainted with the contents thereof.

The expression of your pleasure and sending of your said uncle on receiving the said intelligence, having convinced me that they are sincere tokens of your steadiness and friendship, have become the source of pleasure and satisfaction to me.

As to your meeting with me, you will be informed with reference thereto, through the Agent, when I move towards that direction. Now, after having allowed the Rao, who was one of your confidential Agents, to visit me, I have given him leave to depart. This is written for your information. It is meet that, regarding me as your well-wisher, you keep me informed of your welfare. It is superfluous to write further.

(Sd.) W. C. BENTINCK.

In the corner on the back.

Rajah Prithwi Singh, Rajah of Neemrana.

In English.

Futtehpoore, 13th December, 1830.

(Sd.) H. T. PRINSEP.

On the cover.

Of high and exalted dignity, help of friends, Rajah Prithwi Singh—peace be to you!—Written on the 14th December, 1830 E. S., corresponding with the 28th of the month of Jamadiulsani, 1246 Hijree.

On the other side.

(Seal of the Governor-General, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.)

(Sd.) SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

Joint Chief Translator of H. M.'s Supreme Court.

COPY of a letter from Sir Charles Metcalfe, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to the Chief of Neemrana, Rajah Prithwi Singh Bahadoor.

MY FRIEND,—I have duly received your letter, forwarded to me through Lieutenant-Colonel Aloes, wherein you congratulate me on my arrival at Agra, and express a desire to visit me.

I am thankful to you for the friendly sentiments which you express.

As it is not improbable that I may have an opportunity of seeing you hereafter, I beg that you will not put yourself to the inconvenience of travelling to this distance, for the purpose of paying me a visit.

I remain, &c.,

The 14th December, 1836.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE.

(Seal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the cover.)

EXTRACT from a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, in the Political Department, No. 110, dated the 30th August, 1861.

PARAGRAPH 3.—I concur in the view which your Excellency has taken of the relations between Ulwur and Neemrana, which form the subject of your letter, No. 78, and I entirely approve the instructions which you have issued to your Agent to take measures to adjust the exact terms on which the relations of the two States shall be established. When I learn from you what arrangements have been made to place these relations on so distinct and intelligible a footing as to prevent all future misunderstandings between the two States, I shall address you more fully on the subject.

(True extract.)

C. MACLEOD,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 68, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1861.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence ending with C., I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed extract, paragraph 3, from a despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 110, dated 30th August last, regarding the relations between Ulwur and Neemrana, and to request that you will submit a report on the terms of adjustment which may have been fixed.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY,

for Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NO. 199, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1861.

From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of the dates and numbers noted in the

* Letter, dated 31st October, 1861, No. 275.

Ditto, dated 12th November, 1861, No. 247.

† Dated 1st November, to be returned.

margin, * I am directed to forward to

you the accompanying memorial† from

Rajah Ishree Singh Bahadoor, Chief of

Neemrana, and request that you will, after a careful examination of the statements contained in it, submit a full report upon it, for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

2. You will inform the Rajah that his memorial has been referred to you, and that no further communications on his behalf will be received unless submitted through your Office, or so long as he remains absent from Rajpootana.

I have, &c.,

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

~~~~~  
1862.  
—o—

DATED 30TH JANUARY, 1856.

*TRANSLATION of order passed by Sir Henry Lawrence on Captain Hardcastle's Roobakaree on Neemrana case.*

THAT a *khureeta* be addressed to the Ulwur Chief, requesting he will not interfere with the Neemrana district, pending receipt of reply to a report which the Agent, Governor-General, will make to Government, on the arrival of a *Motemid* from Ulwur; and after inspection of the *missel*, and investigation on certain points connected with the case, it be also stated that the Agent, Governor-General, regrets the Ulwur troops having been sent to Neemrana without his knowledge, and their oppressive conduct there.

DATED 28TH JANUARY, 1857.

*Purport of a letter from Sir H. Lawrence, Agent, Governor-General, or Rajpootana, to the Chief of Neemrana.*

STATES:—On the 30th December, 1856, I sent you a letter, intimating that you should at once proceed to Ulwur, settle your differences with your Chief, and pay due homage to him as such; that if after 20 days you declined doing so, I should report the circumstance to Government, and recommend that your estates be confiscated, and a certain allowance made you. On the same date the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur was addressed on the subject. I have this day received a reply from His Highness, together with a letter from your Minister, Manik Rai, to the address of the Ulwur Minister. From a perusal of this last document, and your reply to my first communication, I gather that it is not your wish to come to an amicable accommodation. Bear in mind that this course of conduct will be a losing one. Should you still decline as I have advised you, to proceed to Ulwur, arrange your differences, and acknowledge your sovereign, I will not fail to recommend Government to confiscate your lands, as before intimated to you. I shall be at Biana, in Bhurtpore, *en route* to Lucknow, about the 11th proximo, and shall probably remain there two days. Your best plan is to come and meet me there; and I will then personally talk to you on the subject.

Never for a moment imagine Neemrana to be independent of Ulwur; this idea will only mislead, and cause you evil.

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DATED 10TH MARCH, 1857.

*Purport of a letter from Sir H. Lawrence, Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana, to the Chief of Neemrana.*

STATES:—Your letter reminding me of your presence with me, for the purpose of urging your claim; that the Ulwur representative had left Bhurtpore, and that you were desirous of returning to Neemrana, because your absence prevented certain ceremonies being gone through owing, to your father's death, has been received by me. You have failed to act as I so often have advised you, and I am now about to make a report of your case to Government. Pending a reply therefrom, it is desirable that you should not return to Neemrana. You are at liberty to reside any-

where else you please. If through your means any disturbances arise, you will have to answer for them.

(Translated.)

A. W. BRUCE,  
Asst. Agent, Governor-General.

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*Purport of a Khureeta to His Highness the Chief of Neemrana.*

AFTER compliments.—Your letter of the 29th May, together with a copy of a petition to His Excellency the Governor-General, has been received. With regard to your remarks, that no replies were sent to your letters of the 27th February and 21st April, 1862, and to your request that intimation should be sent you as soon as an answer should be received to your memorial to the Governor-General, I beg to inform you that when Government letter, No. 199, dated December 18th, 1861, enclosing your memorial, in original, to the address of the Viceroy was received, the purport thereof was communicated to you on the 24th January, 1862. On this account no reply was requisite to your letter of the 27th February, 1862. After this, No. 326, dated April 4th, 1862, was received from Government, in reply to mine, on the subject of your independence from the Ulwur State, in which His Excellency was pleased to remark that, when the dispute had been settled, after a searching investigation into the merits of the case, he saw no necessity for re-opening the subject. On receipt of this, the views of His Excellency were conveyed to you in my letter of the 29th April, 1862; and although no separate replies were sent to you in reply to each of your letters, yet the orders of Government on the subject of your memorial were forwarded to you. The non-receipt of it would be strange, because in lieu of answers to your letters of the 27th February and 21st April, two letters, dated the 24th January and 29th April, were despatched from my Office.

In the meantime you presented your petition to the Governor-General of the 29th May, 1862, and the Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, in his letter, No. 549, dated June 11th, 1862, informing me of it, desired that I should inform you that, although any representation that you may wish to make to the Secretary of State for India will be duly forwarded, yet the Government of India see no necessity for re-opening a question that was settled after mature deliberation.

It is therefore advisable that you should act up to the suggestions conveyed in my letters of the 24th January and 29th April last. Your remaining in Calcutta will bring you no benefit; and I would here warn you not to listen to the advice of men who, for the sake of enriching themselves, will cause you a wasteful expenditure of money, but to leave Calcutta, and return to this part of the country.

(Translated.)

C. C. TAYLOR,  
Offg. Asst. Agent, Governor-General.

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No. 83-7P., DATED CAMP KOTAH, THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1862.

*From Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 199, dated 18th December, 1861, forwarding a memorial from Rajah Ishree Singh of Neemrana, which is herewith returned, and calling for a full report thereon, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

2. In compliance with His Lordship's instructions, I have carefully perused the documents which are connected with the case, and beg to premise that Major Eden, in his Report, No. 796-155, of 17th August, 1860, has already expressed his opinion that the result of Captain Beynon's enquiries leaves no doubt on his mind as to the validity of Ulwur's claim to consider Neemrana as one of its dependencies.

3. A close examination of the forthcoming records leads me to concur in the conclusions drawn by Major Eden in favor of Ulwur, which accord with the views previously expressed on the subject by Mr. Martin, Resident of Dehli, Colonel Sutherland, and, as it will be shown, also by the late Sir H. Lawrence; but there are points in the memorial of the Neemrana Chief which appear to be erroneously set forth, and on which I would venture to offer some remarks as follow:—

4. I can vouch for the fact that Sir H. M. Lawrence took with him to Lucknow several papers belonging to the Ulwur and Neemrana case, with a view of returning them to me with his remarks, as he had not had time to examine them sufficiently before he left

Paragraph 3 of memorial.

Rajpootana for Lucknow. These papers are believed to have been lost at Lucknow but all forthcoming papers were attached to the proceedings, and referred to by Captain Beynon. Major Eden, in paragraph 3 of his Report, explains why the copy of Captain Hardecastle's *roobakaree*, presented by the memorialist's Agents amongst other documents, was not forwarded to His Excellency. In reviewing the case, however, before making this report, I have discovered in the Office Captain Hardecastle's original *roobakaree* in the vernacular, and have compared it with the translation attached to the memorial, which is correct, except that the original bears the order passed by Sir H. Lawrence on the proceedings, as translated in the margin, and dated 30th January, 1856.

5. Captain Beynon, in obedience to the instructions he received, entered into a full enquiry on the case. Finding as he did that the two previous investigations had called forth opposite conclusions, and that but few of the documents were forthcoming, I submit that he acted judiciously in sifting the whole case *de novo*.

6. The memorialist would imply, in contradiction to Captain Beynon's assertions, that Neemrana was one of those "smaller powers or states which, under treaties of amity, passed from the protection of the Mahratta to that of the British Government." If such had been the case, there would exist some treaty between our Government and Neemrana; whereas it will be seen that, in the treaties of Lord Lake, Neemrana is included in the grant made to Ulwur.

7. The statements put forward herein by the memorialist are in the main correct, but do not appear to affect the points at issue. The documents and proofs of Neemrana's original independency are dated A. D. 1791 and 1798, a period prior to the subjugation of the Mahratta and Mogul dynasties, and consequently prior also to the establishment of British supremacy, and subsequent distribution of territory by the conquering and Imperial power.

8. I take it that the question rests on the point whether Lord Lake did, or did not decree that Neemrana was to be subject to Ulwur, and whether our Government subsequently recognized Neemrana as a dependency of Ulwur; for, were the distribution of Chiefships then or since made to be now set aside, and documents of earlier date to be taken as proofs, the rights of possession of the Tnok Nawab, and other modern usurpers in Rajpootana, would be held invalid.

- 9 The memorialist here quotes portions of Lord Lake's *sunnud*, or grant, dated 28th November, 1803, making over Neemrana to Ulwur, but omits the concluding paragraph, which is marginally cited.

Paragraph 8:  
 "Until another *sunnud* arrives, this  
 'one will remain in possession of the  
 "Maha Rao Rajah."

10. The inference drawn regarding the *sunnud* of Lord Lake, and the bestowal thereby of Neemrana, with other districts, on Ulwur, appears to be unsound. The assumption that Ulwur was made a Jagheerdar of the British Government in no way, I consider, affects the question of Neemrana being again a Jagheerdar of Ulwur. However, as the districts named in the treaty were given to Ulwur free of tribute or feudal service, Ulwur would be an Independent State, in alliance with the Imperial Government, and not a Jagheer within its territory. That it was so, is shown by the treaty made with Ulwur in A. D. 1803.

11. I have failed to discover in Captain Beynon's Report the inference here attributed to that officer; but he has shown that, during Lord Lake's operations in A. D. 1803, the British Government conferred Neemrana by *sunnud* on Ulwur; that Ulwur gave Neemrana to Rajah Chundurbhan as a continuative possession, subject to tribute; and that not a single letter shows that Neemrana is independent of Ulwur; nor is there any proof of this adduced. The letters of Lord Lake and Major Campbell to the Chief of Ulwur would show that a British force visited Neemrana, and drove him out of his districts.

12. The argument here is specious, and, in my opinion, untenable. It is fully replied to, and refuted by Captain Beynon's letter and its enclosures. The Rajah of Neemrana was a fugitive rebel against the British Government from 1805 (when Lord Lake went in pursuit of him) till 1813, and two years later, at the instance of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Resident of Delhi, was re-instated in his Jagheer, by Ulwur. The *putta* from Ulwur, annexed to the memorial, and here referred to, is an additional proof that Neemrana was a Jagheer of Ulwur, and had a cess imposed on it by Ulwur of the same amount as Neemrana had formerly paid to the Mahrattas. How far Neemrana regarded this burden as unjust, may be inferred from Rajah Chundurbhan's letter to Dewan Saligram, dated Sumbut 1876

Paragraph 10.  
 Captain Beynon's enclosures, D., E.,  
 F. and G.

Captain Beynon's enclosure, H.

(A. D. 1820), in which he admits the payment of customs' dues for three months, and the cause of its discontinuance.

13. These statements call for little remark ; they throw doubt on the legality of

Lord Lake's *sunnud* and Captain Beynon's Report.

Paragraph 11.

There is nothing to show that the *putta* was accepted unwillingly, or any remonstrance made at the time of which he speaks. The quotation from Tod is foreign to the question. Neemrana's independence in the days of which the historian wrote, is no proof that Neemrana remained independent; indeed, the memorialist has shown that his ancestors were tributary to the Mah-rattas.

14. Here doubt is thrown on the integrity of the Ulwur accounts. In the

absence of some proof to the contrary, I submit that

Paragraph 12.

Captain Beynon must be supposed to have satisfied himself on this point when "carefully inspecting" the accounts, as stated in his Report.

The memorialist has himself given the original

Memorialist's enclosure, D.

*putta* from Ulwur, fixing this claim of Rs. 8,684 as tribute from Neemrana, payable to Ulwur, and on these terms he received the grant.

15. The reply to these assertions are contained in the letters of Lord Lake

and Major Campbell to the Ulwur Chief, and "his subsequent condonation" was a recommendatory letter on behalf of the Neemrana exile addressed to the Ulwur Chief. I venture to observe that this in itself shows that the restoration of the Neemrana Jagheer to the former holder was considered by the Delhi Resident to rest with the Ulwur Princee.

Paragraph 13.

Captain Beynon's enclosures, D. and E.

16. It does not appear from the annexures that the Rajah was proclaimed an

outlaw, but it has been above proved that he was treated as a rebel, forcibly expelled from his lands;

Paragraphs 14 and 15.

and the memorial admits that, with British sanction, the Neemrana estate was held in forfeit by Ulwur.

17. The conduct of Ulwur in 1813 would not seem to bear upon the question,

Paragraph 16.

further than to show that the attendance of Rajah

Chundurbhan with the British force appears to have led to his pardon, and induced the British Resident to address the Ulwur Chief.



on his behalf. The Neemrana Jagheer was not alienated from Ulwur during the period of this demonstration.

18. The letter of Sir C. Metcalfe, alluded to in these two paragraphs, can bear

Paragraphs 17 and 18.

either of the two meanings assigned by Captain Beynon and the memorialist. Taking the passage as translated in annexure E. of the Memorial, Captain Beynon interprets the meaning to be the righting of the difference between the Neemrana Chief and Ulwur; whereas the petitioner would explain it to be the righting of the difference between Ulwur and the British Government.

19. It may fairly be supposed that Neemrana, finding Ulwur in a strait, sought to ingratiate himself with the paramount power, and declare his hostility to Ulwur, in hopes of regaining through its intervention his lost possessions, which had been made over to Ulwur on his expulsion from its borders. What was the tenor of Rajah Chundurbhan's letter, conveyed by his Agents to Sir C. Metcalfe, must, of course, remain unknown. But this surmise may be at least taken to be in keeping with Native usage, and I am disposed to think that the hope of becoming independent of Ulwur was first entertained by the exiled Neemrana Chief at this crisis, though Captain Beynon fixes it at a later period.

20. I deem that it is of no great moment which reading of this passage be adopted, but as this letter was written in 1813, and a subsequent one by the same functionary in 1815, recommends the Neemrana Chief to the consideration of Ulwur. I believe that Captain Beynon's interpretation of the disputed sentence is the more probable one.

21. These remarks are, I fancy, but little to the point. The Governor-General

Paragraphs 19 and 20.

may have thought proper to address the Neemrana Rajah as Khetree, Ooniara, or other petty Chiefs might now be addressed, more particularly when acknowledging services rendered to Government. The omission, in the translated purport of the letter, of complimentary expressions and flowery epithets, was simply in accordance with custom.

22. How far the invitation to Rajah Chundurbhan by the Ulwur Durbar was

Paragraph 21.

pressed by Sir C. Metcalfe cannot be ascertained; but the admission of that invitation from Ulwur, at the instance of the Resident, and his letter of recommendation, urging Ulwur

to receive him with due honor and kindness, which is in the form usual in cases where British officers seek to bring about a meeting or reconciliation between two equals, or a Chief and one of his Nobles, who have not been upon good terms, appears only to strengthen Ulwur's claim to supremacy over Neemrana.

23. This statement is correct. It will be seen by Captain Beynon's letter that  
 Paragraph 22. Neemrana laid claim to the Mandun and Ghelote  
 Captain Beynon's enclosure, M. districts, after receiving back from Ulwur the  
 Neemrana Jagheer; but his claim was rejected by the Supreme Government, and  
 finally he was desired to address Ulwur, which further proves that the restoration  
 of 15 or more villages was also optional with that State.

24. In these paragraphs the grant of the 15 villages is discussed, and  
 Paragraphs 23 and 24. also the translation of the concluding words  
 of the document. The memorialist objects to  
 the designation of this document, though the corresponding paper, originally con-  
 ferring the 41 villages, of which this one res-  
 tores 15, he himself calls a *putta*. The mistake  
 of "*Brojunauth*" for "*Bachanat*" is traceable to the copy of the document  
 furnished at the enquiry to Captain Beynon from the *duftur* of the Huzoor; but  
 the correct meaning of *Bachanat*, a derivative from *banchna*, "to read," is "be it read  
 by," or "be it known to." The term in Hindee papers is synonymous with "*pur-  
 wannah*." Again, the concluding phrase, "*Sarkar se rujoo raha karo*," has, as the  
 memorialist observes, a conventional meaning in Indian documents, and means  
 "continue obedient to the Government," as translated by Captain Beynon.

25. It is urged in the memorial that Necmrana is not specified in the docu-  
 Paragraph 25. ments appended by Captain Beynon as evidence  
 of the partition of Ulwur and Tejara. The Rao  
 Rajah's engagement speaks of the consignment of "half of the districts of Tejara,  
 Tupookra, Rutace, Moodawur, Kishengurh, and other places." A reference to the  
 enclosure of Captain Beynon's letter proves the in-  
 accuracy of these arguments, else why should Mr.  
 Enclosures, L., O., and P. Martin, when Resident at Delhi, as well as Colonel Sutherland, have decided, after  
 looking over the papers submitted, that Neemrana was one of the districts made over  
 to Tejara. Again, in 1805, an exchange of certain districts between the British  
 Government and Ulwur was effected by Lord Lake, but Neemrana was not one of  
 those exchanged.

26. But whichever way this point is determined, I fail to perceive how Neemrana can base its independence on this ground. If Neemrana was not made over to Tejara, it must have remained in *statu quo* as regards its dependence on Ulwur or otherwise; but if it was a portion of the lands consigned to Tejara, it must have reverted to the Ulwur State on the demise of Rajah Bulwunth Singh, under the terms of Government letter, No. 511, dated 28th February, 1845, to the address of Major Thoresby.

Captain Beynon's enclosure, Q.

27. It may fairly be argued that it is a matter of little moment on what plea Neemrana asserted its independence if it be proved by documentary evidence that Lord Lake's *sun-nud* established its dependency; that the Chief rebelled, and that his territory was seized and given over by the British to Ulwur; and that the grant of 15 villages was subsequently made to Neemrana by Ulwur from lands held by that State. This is, in my opinion, the pith of the whole case.

Paragraph 26.

28. How can this first deduction be drawn when it has been shown that, from 1805 to 1815, Ulwur held all the villages of Neemrana, and enjoyed its revenues during the outlawry of Rajah Chundurbhan, unmolested and unquestioned, even in Rajah Bucktawur Singh's time, who was the original grantee?

Paragraph 27.

29. Major Thoresby's letters deprecating the establishment by Ulwur of a Police station at Neemrana appear merely to inform the Ulwur Chief that the records forthcoming do not prove the right of Ulwur to treat Neemrana as other Jagheerdars, or to place a *thannah* in that district. Even if this implies that Neemrana is not a Jagheer of Ulwur, surely this can hardly be taken as a final decision, but rather should weigh, at the most, as an opinion formed on scanty enquiry. I presume that other evidence has been here adduced showing Neemrana to be a Jagheerdar. The unauthenticated letter of Major Thoresby, produced by the memorialist, concludes by enjoining on Ulwur "to act in the matter of *thannahs* agreeably to former practice," and remarks:—"Besides, the Neemrana Rajah belongs to a reputed and ancient family, and is nearly related to you. He feels dishonoured on your establishing *thannahs*; wherefore I write to you that you should regard these matters." The tenor of this letter obviously leads to the inference that Ulwur was a superior, rather than an equal, of Neemrana.

Captain Beynon's enclosure, No. 8.  
Memorialist's enclosure, H.

30. The memorialist here details and remarks upon Captain Hardeastle's investigation and report upon the dispute between Ulwur and  
 Paragraphs 29 to 37. Neemrana, which at length became so serious as to call for British interference. It will be for His Excellency to decide whether Captain Hardeastle's decision was well-grounded. Suffice it to say that all subsequent enquiries by British officers have led to a different conclusion in favor of Ulwur, and there remains now only to settle how far that decision is just and sound.

31. Here Captain Nixon's Report is commented upon, and strongly condemned,  
 Paragraphs 38 to 40. without entering into any particulars. I would observe that Captain Hardeastle was deputed to enquire into the cause of an invasion of Ncemrana by Ulwur troops; Captain Nixon, into an affray between Ulwur and Neemrana horsemen, with loss on the former side. Both extended their enquiries to the real cause of the dispute, viz., the independence of Neemrana. Captain Hardeastle's decision had not been acted upon by Sir H. Lawrence or other superior authority. Captain Nixon's views accord with those expressed by several Residents and Agents to Governor-General. They coincide also with those of Captain Beynon, whose decision has been confirmed by Major Eden, and obtained the sanction of His Lordship in Council in letter, No. 4616, dated 4th October, 1860.

32. With regard to the memorialist's surmise that Sir H. Lawrence's decision  
 Paragraph 41. would have been favorable to his claim, I have the honor to append translations of two letters addressed to the Ncemrana Rajah, bearing the dates noted in the margin. In the former one, Sir Henry desires him to settle his difference with Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur by being submissive to His Highness' orders, stating that  
 A. A., dated 28th January, 1857.  
 B. B., dated 10th March, 1857.  
 it was a mistake on his part to consider Ncemrana independent of Ulwur, and that, in the event of his not settling the dispute, Sir Henry would recommend the confiscation of Ncemrana. I have further learnt from Lieutenant Impey, verbally, that he was the only Assistant with Sir Henry Lawrence when the present Chief, Ishree Singh, had his interview with the Agent to Governor-General at Biana in February, 1857, and that Sir Henry, in Lieutenant Impey's presence, did his utmost personally to convince the Rajah that it was his best policy to own allegiance to Ulwur. Failing in his object, he informed him that he would submit his case to Government, and point out his contumacy, and forbid his return to Ncemrana pending the receipt of a reply,

as recorded in the second letter hereto appended. Rajah Ishree Singh returned to Neemrana when the revolt of 1857 occurred, and told the Political Agent, Ulwur, that he had done so because, in the then disturbed state of the country, he had nowhere else to lay his head. These facts set forth Sir H. Lawrence's views and intentions on the subject.

33. But I have further to report, for the information of His Excellency, that Sir Henry Lawrence personally discussed the Neemrana question with myself before his quitting the Rajpootana Agency. He then gave it as his opinion that Captain Hardeastle's views were erroneous, and he inclined to those of Captain Nixon, but added that these two officers had arrived at conclusions so diametrically opposed to each other that he was in favor of having a full enquiry into the case instituted by a fresh officer. His wishes were carried out, and resulted in a decision according with that of Captain Nixon, as Sir Henry would seem to have anticipated from the advice he gave to Ishree Singh as related in the foregoing paragraph.

34. Captain Beynon has commented on Captain Hardeastle's *roobakaree* in paragraphs 30 to 33 of his Report, and in his vernacular proceedings. How far the former acted with bias is a point on which His Excellency alone can decide.

Paragraph 42.

35. As relates to the mode of correspondence between our Government and Neemrana, Captain Beynon's remarks appear very just. Every Chief of note has his separate form of address, whether subservient to another State or not. Ooniara is more ancient than Ulwur, but is subject to Jeypore. It has, however, its independent form of address by British Political Authorities.

Paragraphs 43 to 45.

36. Captain Hardeastle has laid great stress on the attendance of Neemrana Vakeels on the Delhi Residents and Agents in Rajpootana; and on this Captain Beynon has observed in his *roobakaree*:—"There has been no Vakeel of Neemrana with the Agency since 1857, and no reason given by the Agents for his attendance; therefore this argument, on which Captain Hardeastle lays so much importance, goes for nothing." Indeed, it is rather against it.

37. The question of *nuzzurs* is so weak and immaterial a point in the enquiry, that it seems scarcely worthy of notice in this Report.

Paragraph 46.

38. The memorialist at length sums up what he terms the propositions he has established, viz., that Neemrana was independent before Lord Lake's grant, and that Lord Lake

Paragraphs 47 and 48.

did not, and could not, confer Neemrana on Ulwur. He then draws his own conclusions from Major Eden's Report, as he styles it, "of the case for Ulwur." Though he begins by admitting it to be a "careful and elaborate summary," he further on comments upon certain extracts from it as a mere repetition of refuted errors.

39. I would venture to assert that all these arguments are based on the *prima facie* plea that all the former conclusions arrived at in his own favor by the memorialist are sound and fairly proved, whereas all decisions adverse to his case arise from ignorance, error, or bias.

40. To solve this question, which the petitioner would have to be regarded as still open to doubt, he suggests that a Durbar of Chiefs of Rajpootana be summoned to decide the point.

Paragraph 49.

41. In the *first* place, I would state, as an objection to this proposal, that it would be next to impossible to collect together, for such a purpose, the several Princes of Rajpootana. Their jealousies as to rank, and their long-cherished enmities, would prevent their meeting together, and their decisions would be guided by their feelings and friendships rather than by a love of right and justice.

42. *Secondly*, the suspicion with which each Native State regards the addition of power or territory to its neighbour would I consider in this case prejudice each and all in favor of Neemrana. They would rather see him holding a petty Independent Chiefship than a powerful Jagheerdar of Ulwur.

43. *Lastly*, it will remain for His Lordship in Council to determine how far it would be proper or expedient to adopt the course suggested after His Excellency has approved of the views held by Major Eden and Captain Beynon, and by his own orders has supported the decisions of so many Political Officers, past and present, by whom the case has been reviewed.

44. But I would venture also strongly to deprecate, on principle, a reference to the Chiefs of Rajpootana in a case so often enquired into previously by British officers, and on which a final opinion has already been passed by the paramount

power. The expression by these Chiefs of an opposite view might tend to throw doubt on past decisions of Government; it would doubtless re-open many old disputed questions, in the hope that, by a reference to some similar tribunal, the orders of Government might be reversed.

45. In conclusion, I have the honor to report, for His Lordship's information, that the substance of the second paragraph of your letter under reply has been duly communicated to the memorialist through the Political Agent, Ulwur.

I have, &c.,

G. H. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

DOCKET, No. 374, DATED 14TH APRIL, 1862.

*From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Political Agent, Ulwur.*

FORWARDS, for information and guidance, copy of Government No. 326, of 4th instant, regarding the claim of the Necmrana Chief of being independent of Ulwur. Intimates that the Governor-General in Council sees no reasons for re-opening the question, and gives instructions in the matter.

H. M. DURAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

( COPY. )

No. 326, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 4TH APRIL, 1862.

*From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 1st February last, No. 83, reporting on the claim of the Chief of Neemrana to be independent of Ulwur, as set forth in his petition to Government, under date the 1st November, 1861, and in reply to inform you that the Governor-General in Council, having given this question his best consideration, sees no reason for re-opening it in any form or before any tribunal.

2. His Excellency in Council requests that you will communicate to the Rajah the decision of Government on his petition of 1st November last, and that when the Chief returns to his country, you will make another endeavour, in accordance with previous instructions, to place the relations between Ulwur and Neemrana on a permanent footing, and induce the former to come to reasonable terms of accommodation with the latter.

3. In the meantime, the Governor-General in Council abstains from passing orders on your letter, No. 235, dated 31st October last.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., G. C. B., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

THE MEMORIAL OF RAJAH ISHREE SINGH  
BAHADOOR, SOVEREIGN CHIEF OF  
THE PRINCIPALITY AND STATE OF  
NEEMRANA,

SHOWETH,—Your memorialist belongs to the most ancient dynasty of Rajpoot Princes, and is the direct lineal descendant of Prithi Raj, the last Hindoo sovereign who sat upon the throne of Delhi, and has hitherto been enjoying all the honors and privileges of an Independent Chief.

Bordering upon your memorialist's ancient principality of Neemrana is the modern state of Ulwur, whose Chiefs, following their well-known propensity to usurpation, had from time to time attempted to encroach upon the rights of your memorialist's ancestors; but the shield of the British Government as often interfered and protected them from injury till, in 1859, when Major Eden, Political Resident



at Rajpootana arrived in Ulwur, he, at the request of Captain Impey, the Agent to the Governor-General at Ulwur (the Ulwur Chief then being, as he is now, a minor) deputed Captain Beynon, his Secretary, to investigate the unfounded and absurd claim of the Ulwur Chief to regard your memorialist as his *Jagheerdar*.

Captain Beynon came to Ulwur, and, in conjunction with Captain Impey, drew up a Report, dated 18th November, 1859, based on false assumptions and misrepresentations, whereby he supported the claim of the Ulwur Chief, and forwarded it to Major Eden, who endorsed his views, and submitted it to the late Governor-General as an enclosure to his letter, dated 17th August, 1860. The Governor-General acquiesced in his views.

On the 12th December, 1860, Captain Impey, Agent to the Governor-General at Ulwur, sent for your memorialist at Kurneekote, and there handed him a note to the effect that, agreeably to the order of the Governor-General, your Memorialist was to acknowledge himself a *Jagheerdar* of Ulwur, and verbally explained to him that he (your memorialist) must be his dependent. Your memorialist said in reply that he and his ancestors have never humbled themselves in this way; that the Neemrana and Ulwur Chiefs have all along treated each other as equals; and that he cannot submit to this new state of things. The Agent then said, "If you do not submit to these terms, the Ulwur Chief will be empowered to take possession of your principality, and to do with you as he likes." Thus the Agent, leaning to the side of Ulwur, paid no attention to the immemorial rights and privileges of your memorialist.

On the 26th December, 1860, your memorialist presented a petition to the Government, representing his case. On the 5th January, 1861, your memorialist called upon General Lawrence personally, preferred his complaint to him, and tried to prove that the conclusion he had arrived at, with reference to the Ulwur claim, was absolutely wrong. Your memorialist remained with the General for about a month and a half, but he not only turned a deaf ear to all his remonstrances, but sent him a note, to the effect that if your memorialist do not go away from his camp, he will be driven away by force. When such an insulting message was received, your memorialist saw no other alternative but that of returning to his principality, where, hearing that the Ulwur force was marching against him, he left Neemrana, and moved towards Calcutta, after having intimated to the Agent, Captain Impey, his intention to do so, for the purpose of laying his grievances before the Governor-

General, and his request that he (the Agent) will, in his absence, protect his principality and his family from the aggression of the Ulwur force.

While your memorialist was marching *en route* to this city, the Ulwur force, on the 22nd March, came down upon Neemrana, plundered its fort, took possession of all your memorialist's property therein contained, set guards over the Zénana, robbed his subjects, and has since retained military occupation of the principality.

Your memorialist, secure as he was of the cordial sympathy of all the Chowhan Rajpoots and of many Rajpoot Princes, thought it prudent not even to make a show of resistance to the hostile proceedings and usurpation of the Ulwur Durbar, because it was pretended that they had been sanctioned by the authority of the British Government, but commanded patience, in the hope that an explanation of the real state of things would enable Government to discover the error under which its order emanated. Thus was avoided that bloodshed and slaughter which, but for the interference of the Government, so sacredly respected by your memorialist, would have been the inevitable result of the assumption of an attitude of opposition on the part of your memorialist.

Your Memorialist believes that never was injury so wantonly inflicted on any Prince under the benign protection of British Government as your memorialist has been subjected to. Even now the faithful officers of your memorialist, under whose charge he has left his family, suffer all sorts of oppression from the intrigues of the Ulwur people at Neemrana. Your memorialist's younger brother has been obliged to seek refuge within the British territory of Shahjehanpore, and his family left helpless and unprotected at Neemrana. The entire collection of the Royal dues of the principality is in the hands of the Ulwur Durbar, and your memorialist, in the hope of seeking redress of his grievances, has for the last twelve months been residing in Calcutta under the severest hardship and privations.

On the 14th June, 1861, your memorialist presented a petition to the Government, praying to be furnished with the Reports of the Agent, on which the Government order was based, and, agreeably to the order thereupon passed and instructions forwarded to the Agent, your memorialist was furnished with the Reports of Captain Beynon and Major Eden, both of whom had kept back the documents in favor of your memorialist, or distorted their meaning, and inclined to the side of Ulwur.

Your memorialist presented a memorial to Government, dated 1st November, 1861, giving a detailed account of his case, and pointing out the erroneous and distorted statements in the Reports above alluded to, and praying for justice; but though it is now four months since that memorial was submitted, your memorialist has not as yet been favored with a reply.

About a month ago, your memorialist received a Persian letter from General Lawrence, informing him that your memorialist's memorial of the 1st November last has been sent to him by Government, and that agreeably to orders from Government, until your memorialist return to his place, the transmission of memorials to Government will be of no avail; that if your memorialist joins his place, and then has any occasion to state anything to the Governor-General, such statement should be sent to His Excellency through him (the Agent).

Your memorialist sent a reply to the above communication on the 27th February last, a translation whereof is annexed hereto for your Excellency's perusal.

Your memorialist cannot conceive how Government could have issued such an order as is alluded to by the Agent in his aforesaid communication, because the Government is already aware that your memorialist's principality is in the military occupation of Ulwur, and your memorialist has therefore no place of his own to return to, and has no means to defray the expenses of the journey.

Your memorialist prays that your Excellency in Council will take into consideration his memorial of the 1st November last, and pass upon it such order as may be right and proper, with as little delay as may be practicable; or, if such course cannot be adopted in consequence of the delay of the Agent to make his reply to or report upon the statements and charges contained in the last memorial (long since transmitted to the Agent), that your Excellency do peremptorily require of the Agent his immediate attention to the business, and his reply forthwith.

CALCUTTA :  
The 5th April, 1862. }

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

*TRANSLATION of a Persian letter from Rajah Ishree Singh Bahadoor, Sovereign Chief of Neemrana, to Political Resident at Rajpootana.*

SIR,—Your letter of the 24th January, 1862, informing me that my memorial of the 1st November last has been sent to you by Government, and that, agreeably to

orders from Government, until I return to my place the transmission of memorials to Government will be of no avail,—that, if I join my place, and then have any occasion to state anything to the Governor-General, such statement should be sent to him through you,—has reached me.

It is certainly beneficial to my interest to follow your instruction, but it is well known to you that, in the last year, having received the order to regard myself as Jagheerदार of Ulwur, I came up to you at Jelwara in Jeypore on the 4th January, 1861, and on the 5th January, having had an interview with you at Maheshra, I explained to you fully the fact of the independent existence of my principality, and of the prevalence of terms of equality between the Ulwur and Neemrana Courts, and requested you to forward my objection to Government.

Afterwards I accompanied you to Rajgurh, within the jurisdiction of Ulwur, when, sympathizing with me on my hard case, you desired me to stay at that place till your return from Ulwur. After investigating there matters relative to my case, I waited at that place, and agreeably to your orders my Vakeels, Thakoor Juggut Singh and Bhavani Prasad, accompanied you to Ulwur, to whom you declared that, on enquiry, Lokdheer Singh, the head of the Panchayet at Ulwur, acknowledged to you of the prevalence of terms of equality between the Ulwur and Neemrana Courts, but that it will not be acknowledged any longer.

When you returned to Bhurtপুর I joined you there, and kept your company during your march from this place to Koorgong, within the jurisdiction of Kerowlee, where I received your note of the 16th February, 1861, intimating that if I do not return to my place, and obey your orders, I shall be expelled by force from your Camp.

Thus, after having remained with you for a month and a half, I returned to my place in disappointment. Learning, on the 17th March, that the Ulwur force was marching against me, I made a movement to come to the Governor-General to save my honor, and to seek redress of my grievance, and wrote to the Agent at Ulwur, requesting him to see that my family suffer no harm from the aggression of the Ulwur force.

On the 22nd March, 1861, the Ulwur force, mustering about three thousand Foot and Cavalry, entered Neemrana with cannons and *jumboorucks*, under the command of Thakoor Sheonauth Singh Narooka and Captain Luchmun Singh, and

attempted to seize my younger brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh, who took refuge in Shahjehanpore, within the bounds of the British territory, and the people of Neemrana deserted the place. The Ulwur force took possession of the fort, and took the arms and treasures therein accumulated since the time of my ancestors, and laid waste the houses of many of my subjects, and committed all sorts of depredation.

At this time my younger brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh, informed you of all this, and you were pleased to send him a letter, informing him that the march of the Ulwur force upon Neemrana originated from your own order.

It is now a year since that time that the town, fort, and villages of Neemrana, as well as the collection of all dues therefrom, are under the control of the Ulwur Durbar. I am now residing in Calcutta under the severest hardship and privation; my brother has taken shelter in Shahjehanpore; and my family left helpless at Neemrana.

So long as the Ulwur Durbar keeps possession of Neemrana, and enjoys its income, where is the place which I can call my own, and to which you ask me to return. It is to regain possession of that place as my principality that I have come down here.

Agreeably to the order of Government, communicated to me in the letter of its Secretary, dated 24th June last, that it will receive my memorial from me direct, I have sent it to Government, and it has received it. Now you write to me that I shall have to come to my place, in the occupation of another.

I therefore request you will be pleased to cause Neemrana to be vacated by the Ulwur force, and the collection of its dues restored to my hand, when I shall be able to go to my place, and to send my memorial to the Governor-General through you; but so long as the place continues in the possession of the Ulwur force, and the collection of its dues is not restored to me, I object to return to Neemrana in my present plight.

I believe you can do what you deem just and proper, and therefore feel assured that you will comply with my request; but if you cannot do so, I beg you will be pleased to forward this my letter to the Government with your report. I have stated all that I had to say, and solicit the favor of your sending me a reply.

CALCUTTA:  
The 27th February, 1862. }

(Seal of Rajah Ishree Singh Bahadoor.)

No. 429, DATED 5TH MAY, 1862.

*Foreign Department, Political.*

FORWARDED to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, in continuation of No. 326, dated 4th ultimo, with a request that he will inform the Rajah of the decision passed on his memorials.

By order, &c.

C. U. AITCHISON,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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No. 530-63P., DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 21st MAY, 1862.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*

SIR,—With advertence to your docket, No. 429, of the 5th instant, on the Neemrana Rajah's petition, dated Calcutta, 5th April last, I have the honor to report that I communicated to him by letter, on the 29th idem, the decision of Government on his memorial, as contained in their despatch, No. 326, of 4th April. I also furnished the Ulwur Political Agent with a copy of the despatch, of which he likewise sent a copy to the Rajah.

I have, &c.,

G. H. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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DOCKET, No. 693, DATED 26TH JUNE, 1862.

*From Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Political Agent, Ulwur.*

FORWARDS, for information and guidance, original Government letter, No. 549, dated 11th instant (to be returned), regarding the Neemrana Rajah, together with Agent to Governor-General's vernacular letter to the Chief's address, for record in Agent's Office.

J. W. S. WYLLIE,  
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 549, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 11TH JUNE, 1862.

*From Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,  
to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—Rajah Ishree Singh, Chief of Neemrana, having addressed another petition to Government under date the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will inform the Rajah that any representation he may wish to make to the Secretary of State will be duly forwarded, but that the Government of India see no necessity for re-opening a question which was not decided without mature deliberation.

I have, &c.,

J. W. S. WYLLIE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DOCKET, No. 30A.-6G., DATED ULWUR, THE 3RD JULY, 1862.

*From Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of  
Rajpootana.*

IN obedience to docket, No. 693, of the 26th ultimo, returns, after record, the original Government letter, No. 549, of the 11th ultimo, regarding the Neemrana Chief.

E. C. IMPEY,

Political Agent.

DOCKET, No. 878, DATED 19TH AUGUST, 1862.

*From Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, to Political Agent, Ulwur.*

FORWARDS, for information and guidance, copy of Government letter, No. 726, dated 8th idem, transmitting copy of Despatch, No. 59, from Secretary, Home Department, regarding Neemrana affairs, and calling attention to last paragraph thereof.

H. M. DURAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 726, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 8TH AUGUST, 1862.

*From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, respecting

|                                               |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| From Agent, dated 1st February, 1862, No. 83. | the relations between Ulwur and Neem-     |
| To ditto, " 4th April, " No. 326.             | rana, I am directed to transmit, for your |
| From ditto, " 21st May, " No. 530.            | information, the enclosed copy of a Des-  |

patch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 30th June last, and to draw your attention to the last paragraph thereof.

I have, &c.,

H. M. DURAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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(C O P Y.)

No. 59, DATED INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, THE 30TH JUNE, 1862.

*From Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter, dated 3rd May, No. 55, of the present year, relative to the relations between Ulwur and Neemrana.

2. My previous Despatch, No. 110 of 1861, conveyed my approval of the decision arrived at by you, affirming the dependency of the latter on the former State; and I concur with you that the question of the independence of Neemrana should not be permitted to be again opened.

3. I trust that some equitable adjustment of the future relations and mutual rights of both parties, due consideration being had to the former position of Neemrana, may now be arrived at with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

(True copy.)

C. MACLEOD,  
Registrar, Foreign Department.

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DATED CALCUTTA, 10TH DECEMBER, 1862.

*From the Chief of Neemrana, to Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*

MY FRIEND,—I have the honor to forward herewith my memorial to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with enclosures noted below,\* and beg you will be pleased to submit it to His Excellency the Viceroy, with my humble request for its transmission to England by the earliest opportunity.

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- |      |                                                                |                            |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| * 1. | English translation of the memorial to Her Majesty the Queen,  | dated 8th December, 1862.  |
| 2.   | Letter (copy) from myself to the Secretary, Indian Government, | dated 6th June, 1861.      |
| 3.   | Ditto ditto ditto,                                             | dated 14th June, 1861.     |
| 4.   | Ditto ditto ditto,                                             | dated 25th February, 1862. |



I further request that, as soon as the memorial is despatched to England, you will be pleased to inform me of it at your earliest convenience. On receipt of such information, I intend leaving Calcutta for Muttra.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

No. 1212, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1862.

*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you the accompanying memorial\* from Rajah Ishree Singh of Neemrana, together with its enclosure, and to request that you will return it to the Rajah, and make him acquainted with the decision of the Secretary of State, as communicated to you in the letter from this Department, under date the 8th August last, No. 726.

2. I am to take this opportunity to remind you, that the Report on the conditions of tenure to be settled between Ulwur and Neemrana, though often called for, has not yet been received, and to request that its submission may be expedited.

I have, &c.

C. U. AITCHISON,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

|                                                                    |                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. Letter (copy) from the Secretary, Indian Government, to myself, | dated 24th June, 1861.      |
| 6. Ditto ditto ditto                                               | dated 6th July, 1861.       |
| 7. Ditto from myself to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana,   | dated 4th July, 1861.       |
| 8. Ditto ditto ditto                                               | dated 9th July, 1861.       |
| 9. Ditto ditto ditto                                               | dated 12th August, 1861.    |
| 10. Ditto ditto ditto                                              | dated 14th August, 1861.    |
| 11. Ditto ditto ditto                                              | dated 27th February, 1861.  |
| 12. Ditto (translation) ditto ditto                                | dated 21st April, 1862.     |
| 13. Ditto " ditto ditto                                            | dated 31st May, 1862.       |
| 14. Ditto ditto ditto                                              | dated 13th October, 1862.   |
| 15. Ditto from the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to myself, | dated 18th July, 1861.      |
| 16. Ditto ditto ditto                                              | dated 1st August, 1862.     |
| 17. Ditto (translation) ditto ditto                                | dated 24th January, 1862.   |
| 18. Ditto " ditto ditto                                            | dated 29th April, 1862.     |
| 19. Ditto " ditto ditto                                            | dated 19th June, 1862.      |
| 20. Ditto " ditto (Ulwur) ditto                                    | dated 21st April, 1862.     |
| 21. Ditto " ditto " ditto                                          | dated 27th September, 1862. |
| 22. My memorial (copy) to the Indian Government,                   | dated 14th June, 1861.      |
| 23. Ditto (printed copy) ditto,                                    | dated 1st November, 1861.   |
| 24. Ditto (copy) ditto,                                            | dated 5th April, 1862.      |
| 25. Ditto ditto,                                                   | dated 29th May, 1862.       |

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No. 21-1P., CAMP KUDUMKUNDEE, THE 8TH JANUARY, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1212, dated 30th ultimo, enclosing another memorial from Rajah Ishree Singh of Neemrana, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, that the last decision of the Secretary of State was, on receipt, duly communicated to the memorialist through the Political Agent, Ulwur.

2. In returning to the Rajah the present documents, as directed, I will again bring the decision of Sir C. Wood to his notice, in the hope that he will at length acquiesce in the orders of Government.

3. With regard to the exact relations on which Neemrana is to stand to Ulwur, his Lordship will observe that the object of all the Rajah's representations is to establish his entire independence of Ulwur. So long as he persists in that view, it is not likely that he will listen to any proposals which are based on his allegiance to Ulwur.

4. The Rajah has been frequently urged to return to Neemrana and come to terms with Ulwur, but as yet in vain. It is to be hoped that he will now understand the futility of making direct appeals to Government and the Home Authorities, and I will use my best endeavours to bring about a settlement as expeditiously as is practicable; but I have been unable to carry out the wishes of Government in this respect, or enter into any negotiations to that end, owing to the refusal of the Rajah to comply with my advice, and to his continued stay at Calcutta.

5. In his letter to Colonel Durand, dated 10th ultimo, submitting his memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, the petitioner observes that, on learning that it has been despatched to England, he intends leaving Calcutta for Muttra. I would suggest the propriety of any future communications to Government being returned direct, with an injunction to return to Neemrana and apply to me, as I doubt the chance of his listening to reason so long as he clings to the hope of obtaining any hearing from Government. It is possible also that his present move from Calcutta to

Muttra may only be a means of stopping near His Excellency's camp, which will shortly reach that neighbourhood.

I have, &c.,  
G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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NO. 52, DATED CAMP AGRA, THE 16TH JANUARY, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent,  
Uhuur.*

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honor to forward, for information and record in your Office, copy of a letter I have addressed to the Rajah of Neemrana, returning his petition to Her Majesty the Queen, under the orders of the Government of India, dated 30th December, 1862.

I have, &c.,  
G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 9TH JANUARY, 1863.

*From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

READ a petition from Rajah Ishree Singhi Bahadoor of Neemrana, dated 30th ultimo, soliciting a private interview with His Excellency the Governor-General before leaving Calcutta.

ORDERED that the petitioner be informed, through the Agent, Governor-General, in Rajpootana, that the Governor-General declines to comply with his request.

C. U. AITCHISON,  
Under-Secy. to Govt. of India.

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DOCKET NO. 97, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent,  
Uhuur.*

FORWARDS, for communication to the Rajah of Neemrana, copy of Office memorandum of 9th January, from Under-Secretary to Government of India, de-

clining to comply with the Rajah's request for a private interview with the Governor-General.

G. ST.P. LAWRENCE,

Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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NO. 151, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

*From Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 8th ultimo, No. 21-1P., I am directed to inform you that if the Neemrana Chief has proceeded to Muttra, the Governor-General in Council believes that you will have no difficulty in causing him to attend your camp after the Agra Durbars are over. The Chief should then be informed that the question of his allegiance and subjection to Ulwur having been finally decided, can never be re-opened; but that, with reference to his feudal relations with Ulwur, the conditions of tenure, and the service due to Ulwur by the Jagheerdar of Neemrana, will now be authoritatively and finally settled on the basis of the note of the Council of Regency, dated 21st October, 1861.

2. You will also inform the Neemrana Chief that, on receiving a copy of the note, it is open to him to offer any remarks upon the details of these feudal services, and that those remarks will be taken into consideration, with a view to a satisfactory arrangement being effected, equitable alike to the superior State, Ulwur, and to the Jagheerdaree of Neemrana, provided that such objections or remarks as he may desire to make be sent in within six weeks from the receipt of the copy of the note. Otherwise, at the expiration of that period, the conditions proposed by the Durbar will be authorized by the Governor-General in Council, without further awaiting the observations of the Neemrana Chief, and, once authorized, will not be open to any future discussion.

I have, &c.,

J. T. WHEELER,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India.

DOCKET NO. 178, DATED 21ST FEBRUARY, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to the Political Agent, Ulwur.*

FORWARDS for observations copy of Government letter No. 151, of 4th instant, requesting that the Chief of Neemrana be informed that the question of his allegiance and subjection to Ulwur having been settled cannot be re-opened, but that the feudal relations with Ulwur, conditions of tenure, &c., will be finally settled on the basis of the note of the Council of Regency, dated 21st October, 1861.

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM,—No. 32.

DATED CAMP CHATTA, THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

*From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

READ a letter and memorial, dated 4th February, from the Chief of Neemrana, submitting for re-consideration certain points on the subject of his memorial to Her Majesty the Queen relative to his position as regards the Ulwur Durbar.

ORDERED that the above papers be returned to the Chief through the Agent, Governor-General, with an intimation that no communication will be received from him except through the Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana.

C. U. AITCHISON,  
Under-Secy. to Govt. of India.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

*From the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

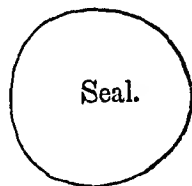
MY FRIEND,—With reference to your Persian letter, dated 9th January, 1863, which I received on the 19th ultimo, I beg to forward herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, under date the 4th February, 1863.

The gratuitous violence and insult with which you treated my brother Thakoor Bheem Singh at Jeypore, upon occasion of his paying you a visit of civility there (and this, as far as I can learn, merely because he is my brother), has been made known to me: it has grieved me deeply.

Such rude and unworthy conduct to the ancient nobles of India by British officials cannot but tarnish the British name.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर



Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

( C O P Y . )

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

*From the Chief of Neemrana, to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I received on the 19th ultimo a Persian letter from the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, dated 9th January, 1863 (a translation whereof is herewith submitted), returning me, agreeably to the order of Your Excellency in Council, my memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, with its enclosures, on the ground of the Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having confirmed Your Excellency's decision of my case, and advising me to go immediately to the Political Agent at Ulwur for the adjustment, agreeably to Your Excellency's order, of all matters of etiquette between the Chief of Ulwur as lord paramount and myself as his Jagheerdar, and for the preferring of all complaints of oppression and injustice against me that I may have to make.

It becomes not me to argue with Your Excellency as to the course Your Excellency has been pleased to adopt, but I solicit permission to submit, for the indulgent consideration of Your Excellency in Council, certain points which I humbly believe have either not been represented to Your Excellency, or have escaped Your Excellency's attention in forming the judgment on my case:—

1st.—Your Excellency had submitted to the Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India a report of my case, together with Your Excellency's views thereon.

Your Excellency's decision has been confirmed, I believe, according to the general routine of business; but the Secretary of State had no opportunity of hearing what I humbly had to say against Your Excellency's decision. My appeal was not laid before him. I beseech, therefore, the favor of Your Excellency in Council commanding my appeal to Her Majesty the Queen to be forwarded to its destination, agreeably to Your Excellency's previous order on the subject.

2nd.—According to the usages and customs now prevailing in Rajpootana, a Jagheerdar is a feudal slave to his lord paramount; he owes him allegiance and performs feudal service; at stated festivals every year he has to attend the Durbar, to present *nuzzurs* and to take his seat beneath the *musnud*; he must carry out his behests *volens nolens*, whether they be dictated by reason or sheer caprice; disobedience or resistance to his will is instantly punished with all sorts of indignities and sequestration of the Jagheer; sometimes different portions of a Jagheer are made *khalsa*, for no other reason than that they excite the cupidity of the lord. Such is the status of a Jagheerdar in our country, to which it has pleased the Government of India to reduce me, for no offence that I have ever dreamt of committing.

Having, after repeated, earnest, and humble solicitations, failed to obtain an answer in detail, refuting the facts and reasoning in my printed memorial of 1st November, 1861, I venture to conjecture that, owing to reasons which the genius of the British Government will not suffer me to know, it has formed the decision that I am the Jagheerdar of Ulwur.

I remain, however, humbly convinced that I am not and cannot be the Jagheerdar of Ulwur. Had this my conviction been based on mere inference, I would have succumbed to the fiat of the British Government, dictated by superior wisdom and reasoning which I can never pretend to; but as my conviction is based on stubborn facts recorded in history and preserved in tradition, and upon my personal experience, as I know that the ancestors of the present Ulwur Chief (only two have been ranked as Chiefs) never ventured to treat my ancestors (my great-grandsire, grandsire, and father) otherwise than as their respected equals, and as independent sovereigns, sometimes advancing two miles in State to receive them,—as I know that I am, and my ancestors were, treated as equals by those who did not and do not condescend to regard the Ulwur Chiefs as such,—as, since the last official acknowledgment of the loyalty of my late great-grandfather, conveyed to him in a letter of the then Governor-General of India, Lord Moira, under his sign manual in 1814, nothing has shewn any abatement of that loyalty in his prosperity, but, on the contrary, it was taken notice of by subsequent Governors-General, and rewarded in 1843 by honorary presents to my late father at a public Durbar, who was received under

a salute as a sovereign prince with the greatest kindness by Lord Ellenborough,—as, in short, I and my ancestors have all along exercised the rights of a sovereign prince, as we have been recognised as such by all Rajpootana, including the Ulwur Chiefs themselves, and, above all, often and often by the British Government,—as we have never stooped to the performance of a single act of a Jagheerdar, I cannot shake my conviction that I am not a Jagheerdar.

The Agent, Governor-General, in his letter above mentioned, says that the sequestration of Neemrana has followed as a consequence of my disobedience. I cannot understand what disobedience is meant. If he means my disobedience to the order of Government directing me to become a Jagheerdar of Ulwur, I say I have been tried by being asked to perform an impossible task. Let the British trumpet summon me to the battle-field, I will sacrifice life with all my brethren-in-arms in the cause of the Empress of India ; let a commission fraught with danger and calling for the exercise of valour and devotion be offered to me, and I shall accept it with cheerfulness ; but I have been asked to put on the shackles of a bondsman, to give up that which I hold dearer than life—my honor. I have been asked to prostrate it,—to humiliate myself before the princes of Rajpootana, with the most perfect consciousness of having given to none any cause of offence. I was distinctly bid by the Political Agent at Ulwur to present *nuzurs* to, and to sit beneath the *guddee* of, the Ulwur Chief, and to ask pardon of him for what I yet know not. To be a Jagheerdar I cannot ; and why shall I be ? My feeling revolts from the idea of being such. I would rather plunge a dagger in my breast than wear the chains of a slave, however gilded they may be by forms of etiquette.

I am poor, but I have inherited the spirit of my fathers. I remained 'contented and lived happy in the enjoyment of independence in my obscure little hill fort of Neemrana. The Ulwur Durbar would blast that bliss and crush that spirit ; to prostrate the pride of our family is its sole object, because it had failed to obtain the hand of a daughter of our house. Will the British Government stretch its mighty arm in thus ruining an innocent scion of a brave and ancient race of sovereigns ? Will it thus help the powerful to sacrifice the weak ? Will it unwittingly minister to upstart vanity and mean revenge ? No !—I am sure it will not, when it knows the true state of things. Whether revenue or the satisfaction of vanity is the object of the Ulwur Durbar, is a matter of easy experiment, as the sequence will shew.

If the fiat of Government that has gone forth cannot be revoked,—if, under the provisions of any treaty with the Ulwur Durbar, Government is bound to uphold



its claim, or whatever other State reason may require it, I beg most humbly to submit the following propositions for your Excellency's consideration, or, if need be, of that of the Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

1st.—I would surrender to the Ulwur Durbar any one of the villages which compose my (now) insignificant principality, and the income of which, as compared with my total income, may be deemed fit and proper, in consideration of its giving up all present or future claims of any kind upon me and my principality ; and in consideration of the degrading epithet of Ulwur Jagheerdar not being applied to me. If vanity be its object, it would raise objections to consent to this arrangement, but otherwise it can have no pretence in evading it.

2nd.—Should the Government see any objection in adopting the above proposition, I would, for myself and heirs, give up all claim to my ancient principality, to be disposed of in any way the Government may deem meet, and request Your Excellency in Council to provide for me a place in British India, and some resource to live upon, in the shape of a stipend or a Jagheer from Government. This I ask as a pure favor, as an act of free grace, for the bare preservation of my life and of my family, composed, among many others, of an aged mother and grandmother, and of a daughter who, though marriageable, will have to meet with insuperable difficulties in being bestowed upon a proper party, owing to my present misfortunes. No reason, perhaps, will deter Your Excellency in Council from showing this kindness to me, a poor scion of an ancient race of kings, whose only sin has been his obstinate tenacity for the preservation of his honor ; for humanity has always been the invariable character of the British Government. If this will not do—

3rd.—I would ask Government to make me one of its Zemindars. I would pay revenue and live upon my profits.

4th.—Failing all, I would only ask permission to live with my family within the British territory of India, where I would lease a spot of land, turn my Rajpoot sword into a ploughshare, and glory in a peasant's life : thus I would be more happy than to hold my fatherland and principality under a Jagheerdaree tenure from Ulwur, for I know if honestly and with the sweat of my brow I can pass my life under the protection of the British law, I would be little less than a sovereign.

I have made my last appeal to Your Excellency. It is in Your Excellency's power with a stroke of your pen to ruin the last of the race of Prithiraj, and to send a thrill of intense misery amongst the members of his family, or to preserve him and his posterity in the peaceful enjoyment of their liberty under the ample shield of Britain.

I beg leave to mention incidentally that, although I have not hitherto put my shoulders under the Jagheerdaree yoke of Ulwur, and am refusing to bear it, yet the Agent to the Governor-General designates me, in the superscription of his said letter to me, as one bearing that yoke. I cannot but attribute this circumstance to the Persian writer having indited the letter under the dictation of the Ulwur Durbar, inasmuch as the truly noble and great British Government would think it beneath its dignity to insult the weak and the fallen who begs for mercy.

(The above sentiments I have personally dictated in my own language, requesting they may be literally translated.)

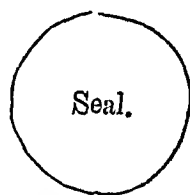
I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) RAJAH ISHREE SINGH BAHADOOR,  
(in the Devanagari character),

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

(True copy.)

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर




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NO. 254, DATED CAMP PEEPULWARA, THE 7TH MARCH, 1863.

*From the Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to the Political Agent, Ulwur.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward copy of a memorandum, No. 32, dated 24th ultimo, from the Under-Secretary with the Governor-General, returning a memorial, &c., from the Rajah of Neemrana, and request you will send the petition, with the enclosed vernacular translation of the memorandum, to the Rajah, as directed.

I have, &c.,

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,

Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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DATED CALCUTTA, THE 13TH APRIL, 1863.

*From the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

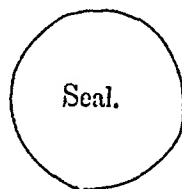
MY FRIEND,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Persian letter from the Political Agent, Ulwur, dated 12th March last, with a copy of your

roobakaree, dated at Marwar 25th 1863. Persian translation of a letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 32, under date the 24th February last. Agreeably to the purport thereof, I beg to forward to you herewith a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, with two enclosures, and request the favor of your submitting them to the consideration of His Excellency, and communicating to me such orders as may be passed thereon.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.



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No. 424-17P., DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 22ND APRIL, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.*

SIR,—With reference to your Office memorandum No. 32, dated 24th February last, I have the honor to forward a letter addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General by the Rajah of Neemrana, with copy of his covering letter to me of the 13th instant.

I have, &c.,

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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No. 241, DATED SIMLA, THE 11TH MAY, 1863.

*From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter, No. 424-17P., dated 22nd ultimo, forwarding a letter from the Rajah of Neemrana, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to refer you to the orders of Government, dated 4th

February last, No. 151, and to ask whether, within the time specified therein, you had received a reply or objections from the Neemrana Chief, and why the petition now returned and rejected was passed on by you to Government, without allusion to the orders above quoted.

I have, &c.,  
H. M. DURAND,  
Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 561, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 23RD MAY, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward copy of Colonel Durand's letter, No. 241, dated 11th instant, and to request an early report whether the Neemrana Chief has been duly made acquainted with the orders of Government, conveyed in the Assistant Secretary's letter, No. 151, dated 4th February last, of which a copy was sent you with my Office docket No. 178, dated 21st February, and whether, within the period prescribed, any remarks or objections have been offered, or proposals made to you for a satisfactory settlement of the relations between Ulwur and Neemrana.

I have, &c.,  
G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

( COPY . )

No. 52A, DATED ULWUR, THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1861.

*From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honor to submit for your information copy of a note to my address from the Ulwur Council of Regency, together with a translation of it in Eng-

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, No. 1911, dated 19th April, 1861.

From do. do., to do. do., No. 2166, dated 30th April, 1861.

From the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 312, dated 11th May, 1861.

lish, on the subject of the "exact terms on which the relations of Neemrana towards  
"Ulwur are proposed to be established for the future."

2. The delay which has taken place in submitting this paper has been caused partly by the necessity of my having frequent oral communications on the subject with the Regency Council, with a view of getting them to modify some of the conditions set forth by them, and partly owing to the protracted absence of the Neemrana Chief, who, I believe, is at present, and has been for some months, in Calcutta.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. HAMILTON,  
Offg. Political Agent.

(True copy.)

G. HAMILTON,

Offg. Political Agent.

ULWUR POLITICAL AGENCY :

*The 2nd June, 1863.*

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No. 34A.-3P., DATED ULWUR, THE 2ND JUNE, 1863.

*From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 561, of

the 23rd ultimo, and its accompaniment, noted in the margin, calling for information as to whether the Neemrana Chief has been made acquainted with the orders of Government as conveyed in the Assistant Secretary to Government's letter, No. 151, of the 4th of February last, sent to this Office "for such observations as the Political Agent had to make," with your docket No. 178, of the 21st of February, and whether he has made any remarks, or raised any objections within the period prescribed by Government.

From Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor-General, to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, No. 241, dated 11th May, 1863.

2. In reply I beg to inform you that, since assuming charge of this Agency in the end of March last, I have noticed the letter No. 151, before alluded to, with a pencil note to this effect: "Record in Office—no orders required;" and I took it for granted that my predecessor had made some arrangement, or that the question

had been disposed of during your visit to Agra, as suggested in the Secretary's letter before referred to. Now, however, on making enquiry, I regret to say that nothing appears to have been done in this Office in the matter; at all events, I cannot find any letter in either the English or Persian Office bearing on the question of the Neemrana Chief's relations of a subsequent date to the letter No. 151, from Assistant Secretary to Government, and conclude, therefore, that he has not been made acquainted with the orders of Government.

3. With a view of saving all further loss of time, I have directed the Chief of Neemrana to be supplied with copies of all the necessary papers, including the Council of Regency's note, dated 6th July, 1861, and have given him clearly to understand that any remarks or objections he may have to offer thereon must be submitted within six weeks of the receipt of the papers; failing which, the question of his relations with this State shall be considered as finally settled according to the terms of the Council of Regency's note, and open to no further discussion.

4. To guard against any misunderstanding which may hereafter arise regarding the date of the Regency Council's note, stated in Assistant Secretary to Government's letter No. 151, of the 4th of February last, to be of the 21st October, 1861, I have to explain that that is the date of this Office letter\* forwarding the note from the Council of Regency of 6th July, 1861, the delay in the submission of which was fully explained at the time, as will be seen by referring to that letter, copy of which is forwarded for facility of reference.

I have, &c.,  
G. HAMILTON,  
Offg. Political Agent.

NO. 919, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 10TH AUGUST, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.*

SIR,—Adverting to your letter No. 34A.-3P., dated 2nd June last, I have the honor to request that you will report without delay whether the Rajah of Neemrana has offered any remarks or objections since receipt of the necessary papers on the question of his relations with Ulwur.

2. The period of six weeks allowed by Government letter No. 151 must have some days ago elapsed.

I have, &c.,  
G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

( COPY. )

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 3RD AUGUST, 1863.

*From the Chief of Neemrana, to Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur.*

MY FRIEND,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4th June, 1863, and its enclosures, which reached me on the 30th June last, and to state in reply that, after having forwarded through the Agent to Governor-General for Rajpootana my last appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 13th April last, containing my humble sentiments and final propositions with reference to the Government decision on my case, I have since been waiting in earnest expectation of an answer thereto, but instead of any acknowledgment thereof, I am surprised to receive a certain order of Government on my case passed five months ago, and to be called upon to give answer thereto within six weeks from the receipt thereof.

With reference to the above order, while I refer you for my answer to the said appeal, I beg to make the following observations, and to add two new propositions for the kind consideration of Government :—

The Government has passed final orders with reference to the Neemrana Raj being a dependency of the Ulwur Raj. It will institute no fresh enquiry and pass no further orders, but it is willing to define the nature and character of that dependency, and in so doing allows me a voice. This I understand to be the purport of the Secretary's letter above alluded to. It affords me a glimmering of hope, against my humble conviction, against the facts, reasoning, experience, and records on which that conviction is based, and against the opinion of neutral Rajpoot Chiefs, whom I had in one of my memorials prayed Government to consult. The Government holds the supremacy of Ulwur over Neemrana. I cannot help it; it is useless, and it becomes not me to bandy words with the supreme power. The Government, however, thinks that Ulwur does not hold Neemrana under an ordinary Jagheer-daree tenure. If I were to fall in with Government view, I would have to keep out of view the irregularity, injustice, and invalidity (as adverted to in the 10th paragraph of my printed memorial of 1st November, 1861,) of the Ulwur grant under Lord Lake's *sunrud*, whereby the Ulwur claim upon the Neemrana territory, consisting of 41 villages, was fixed at the same cess which was payable to the Malharrattas, viz., Rs. 8,684, and to take for granted that my ancestor Rajah Chundurban paid monies under that grant. I would also have to ignore the import of the Ulwur document granted in 1815, and the proof it affords of the giving up of

the villages therein named, *without any reservation whatever*; also of the resignation of the claim under Lord Lake's *sunnud* as regards them. Could I make such concessions, or act as though I had made them, the proposal I would make would be the payment of an annual sum to the Ulwur Durbar bearing the same ratio to the present income of the 15 villages now composing the Neemrana principality, as Rs. 8,684 bore to the income of the 41 villages which were formerly comprehended in that principality; so that, in consideration of such payment, the Ulwur Raj would not urge any further claim or demand whatever on my principality.

Now, as Government is resolved, perforce, to make Neemrana a dependency of Ulwur, I submit for the consideration of Government, in addition to the proposals contained in my said appeal of the 13th April last, the proposal as above set forth, *viz* :—

1st.—That I pay a *pro-rata* tribute, as above estimated, in lieu of all the absurd claims advanced by the Ulwur Durbar. As regards reconciliation, I can never be opposed to it, provided it be effected without dishonor. The honor and respect with which my ancestors have been treated by the Ulwur Chiefs are due to the rank and position of my family, as the authorities who have shewn the greatest bias against us have acknowledged. Any capricious deviation therefrom would be regarded by me as a deliberate insult, which I shall never be able to brook. If such new arrangements as have been proposed by the Ulwur Panchayet on the occasion of my reception be persisted in, I would rather there be no visits at all, than that there be even one to entail an insufferable insult upon me.

2nd.—That if all that I have already said and now say in this letter be set at nought, I abdicate my principality on behalf and in favour of my brother Thakoor Bheem Singh, whom I shall ask to hold Neemrana of Ulwur under such a Jagheordaree tenure as the Government may choose to stipulate.

The Report of the Ulwur Panchayet dated 6th July, 1861, above alluded to, sets forth in six Articles the absurd claims which the Panchayet make upon Neemrana, and in the seventh proposes the new arrangements of etiquette, or rather of insult, to be made on the occasion of my reception by the Ulwur Chief. My proposals above stated are my brief answer to this Report. I proceed, however, to explain my views in detail upon each of the Articles.

1. The first statement, or rather proposition in the Report, is a gratuitous assumption which is supported by not even the shadow of a proof. If the furnishing of the 48 horsemen and forces to the Ulwur Raj had been one of the condi-



tions on which Neemrana was held by my ancestors, it must have been mentioned in the *puttas* and *kubooleuts* of which so much is made by the Ulwur Durbar and Captain Beynon. Captain Hardcastle says: "The copy of the *putta* relative to the grant of Neemrana, forwarded by the Ulwur Rajah, and which was carefully examined with the original, nowhere makes any mention of the service of 50 men and of the settlement of their wages, nor contains the word Jagheer, or the condition of being a *furnaburdar*." If the validity of the *putta* of 1805 be assumed, and the document of 1815 be not considered to nullify its propositions, the only condition therein set forth is the payment of Rs. 8,684, for which (as with the Mah-rattas) all claims were commuted. I have no objection, as I have already stated, to make a *pro-rata* payment on account of the fifteen villages of my principality.

2. The Ulwur Punchayet support their claim on the Customs and Transit duties by the following statements:—1st, It is customary with all Jagheerdars not to take Transit duties; 2nd, The collection of such duties by the Ulwur Raj was the prevailing practice; in proof whereof they cite a *kubooleut* alleged to have been executed by a Gomashta of Rajah Chundurban. I say, with reference to the first statement, that I and my ancestors have never been Jagheerdars, and therefore the alleged custom is inapplicable; with reference to the second, that it is utterly false. Neemrana and its dependent villages never (except, possibly, during the period they were all but deserted and waste, and when anybody could do with them as they liked) paid duties to Ulwur. The Neemrana records prove that during the last 48 years, and previous to 1805, when it was governed by its own Chiefs, not a single *cowrie* on any account has been paid to Ulwur. The Gomashta's *kubooleut* must be either a manufactured exhibit, or the result of trickery on the part of Amlah; there is no copy or trace of any such document in the Neemrana *serishta*. The doubtful character of this alleged instrument will clearly appear by comparing its date (Exhibit I. in Captain Beynon's Report), Sumbut 1877, with that of another document of an equally doubtful character, purporting to be a private note from Rajah Chundurban to one Saligram (Exhibit H. in the said Report), and concerning which I have said something in paragraph 26 of my printed memorial of 1st November, 1861, which is 1876 Sumbut. In the former, the Neemrana Chief's Gomashta is made to enter into an agreement to pay duties; in the latter, that Chief is made to express his grateful acknowledgment for remission of those duties by Ulwur after an experimental collection of *three months only*. The claim to duties was thus established in 1877, although it was remitted in 1876! I need merely add, I do not admit the claim of Ulwur to the duties, and I object to pay them.

3. The third proposition of the Panchayet is built on the alleged fact of Ulwur having once had Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over Neemrana; on Government Authorities having on two occasions referred Criminal matters connected with Neemrana, in which Government was concerned, to the late Rajah Bulwunth Singh of Tejara; on my father and grandfather having sent petitions to the Raj; on our Vakeel Shah Ramdhun residing in Ulwur and submitting cases to that Durbar; and on the Delhi Resident having in 1841 referred the Neemrana Chief to the Ulwur Raj for the adjudication of a dispute for which he had applied to that authority.

I reply *seriatim*:—

1st.—Ulwur had never any Civil or Criminal jurisdiction over Neemrana, except, perhaps, as before stated, during a period of desertion and anarchy.

2nd.—What might have led one Government official in 1831, and another in 1832, to refer two Neemrana Criminal cases to the Tejara Chief, I cannot say, at this distance of time; but for two cases cited by the Panchayet I can, if required, set forth hundreds of similar cases with reference to which the Neemrana Chiefs were addressed by Government Authorities, *viz.*, Residents, Agents, Commissioners, and Magistrates. Captain Hardeastle in his Report says: “It is a well-established fact that the correspondence of the Agency with the Neemrana Raj, like that of other independent Chiefs, has always taken place directly, without the medium and interference of Ulwur.”

3rd.—My father and grandfather never sent petitions to the Ulwur Raj. The Neemrana *serishta* shows no copy of any such petition. Many letters in original from the Ulwur Chiefs addressed to my ancestors, and copies of those which the latter wrote to the former are forthcoming. They are such as equals write to each other, and bear *primâ facie* evidence of the impossibility of petitions having been presented to Ulwur by my ancestors upon any subject.

4th.—Our Vakeel never resided in Ulwur. The father of Shah Ramdhun, who was an inhabitant of Hursora, in the jurisdiction of that State, had certain allowances and lands assigned to him in Ulwur by the Chief of that State; and as he was also a Court favourite, he used generally to reside in Ulwur. On his death, his son continued to reside there also, until the assignments to his family were capriciously withdrawn. This Shah Ramdhun was an old acquaintance of our house and enjoyed its favor. He was chosen now and then by both Chiefs (Ulwur and Neemrana) to be the medium of communication on matters of dispute with reference to the two States, and which used to be amicably settled. He was not our Vakeel; we had

no need or occasion for a meeting of the Panchayat. Our Vakeels, like those of other independent States, used to attend on the Agents, of which I can produce the most incontrovertible proofs. Captain Harcastle testifies "that, except for a period of six months in the time of Mr. Martin, the Neemrana Vakeels have for forty years been present at the Residency, and that all transactions between the Neemrana Raj and Government have always taken place through its Vakeels. I know not on what document Mr. Martin has relied when he indites these matters. Most probably, as he had then joined the Residency only for six or seven months, and was not well aware of the particulars of the principalities, the Tejara Vakeels took advantage of this circumstance, and by their dexterity and ingenious pleading might have procured this letter. Mr. Lockett, the Resident, some days after, reinstated the Neemrana Vakeel at the Residency as before." I am glad the Panchayet has brought forward this instance of Shah Ramdhun, as it will serve to convince you (as it must any person capable and willing to judge fairly and without bias) how my adversaries have quibbled and distorted facts to serve their turn. Under the above circumstances, I do not admit the claim of Ulwur to have Civil or Criminal jurisdiction over Neemrana: I therefore object to it.

4. The Zemindars of Neemrana and its dependent villages might, for aught I know, have paid *nuzzurs* to the Killadars of Ulwur during the time that the Neemrana Chief was a refugee in Jeypore: they certainly never did when Neemrana was governed by its own Chiefs. I shall quote here what I said in paragraph 46 of my printed memorial of 1st November, 1861:—"With respect to the fact, if it be one, relied on by the Vakeels of Ulwur, that ryots of Neemrana present *nuzzurs* to Ulwur, those who do so are holders of land in the Ulwur territory. Similarly, ryots of Ulwur, on account of holdings in Neemrana, present *nuzzurs* to your memorialist. Moreover, your memorialist and his ancestors, by reason of their direct descent from Prithi Raj, the last Chohan and Hindu Emperor of Delhi, receive *nuzzurs* from the subjects of many Chiefs—not, however, therefore claiming their allegiance." (See Tod's *Rajasthan*, Volume II., page 451). I therefore object to this proposition of the Panchayet.

5. The Panchayet finding the greatest difficulty to bring forward their claim for the establishment of their *thannahs* in Neemrana (inasmuch as it was clearly and repeatedly denied by Government Authorities), have attempted to build it on downright false statements and distorted facts.

On the occasion of the military occupation of Neemrana, say the Panchayet, the Neemrana ryots complained against the former rule. I do not believe this;

but, granting it to be true, what does this amount to? Certain sycophants or dastards adored the rising by clouding the setting sun, or perhaps certain malecontents and evil-doers, who winced under the well-known just rule of the Neemrana Chiefs, gave vent to their grief. The late Sir Henry Lawrence was fully convinced of the wrongful conduct of Ulwur, as appears from the concluding portion of his order on Captain Harcastle's *roobakaree* :—" It will also be stated that the Agent, Governor-General, regrets that Ulwur troops were sent to Neemrana without his knowledge, " and their oppressive conduct there." Under this impression, he ought to have asked Ulwur to apologize to me ; but instead of that, he desired me to humiliate myself before Ulwur. I of course refused to do so. He wished to refer the matter to Government, but fearing lest, before the issue of Government order, the two States might hostilely embroil themselves, he wrote to me, in reply to my letter informing him of my intention to leave his camp (where I had gone to seek justice) for Neemrana, to celebrate the funeral ceremony of my father, who was then recently dead, in the concluding paragraph of his letter of 10th March, 1857 : " It is desirable " that you should not return to Neemrana ; you are at liberty to reside anywhere " else you please. If through your means any disturbances arise, you will have to " answer for them." Rather than go to Neemrana and be responsible for any event which might give umbrage to Government, I thought it prudent to sojourn at Burshana, in British territory. On the spread of the Mutiny in that year, I felt my position, attended as I was with a few servants, utterly insecure, and considered it my duty to protect my family and principality. I therefore started for Neemrana, encountered great hardships and dangers on the way, and being robbed and wounded in the village of Dhuteer, in Zillah Goorgaon, by a band of pillaging villagers, returned to my Raj in the sorriest plight, and duly reported all these circumstances to the Agent, Governor-General, and other Government officials. Such is an unvarnished and truthful account of an event which has been distorted and coloured by the Panchayet.

I never dreamt of any assistance from Toolaram of Rewaree, nor did I harbour him or any suspicious characters in Neemrana. This is an egregiously false statement, the hardihood and the object of which excite my utmost indignation. I know it has since the Mutiny been a common and feasible trick for evil-disposed persons to take revenge upon their enemy by trying to implicate him in some way in the rebellion, or at least to throw upon him some stigma in connection with it. Some such motive must have induced the Panchayet to palm upon Government their present bold and wicked invention. Even in 1857, when I was in Neemrana, reduc-

ing to order the confusion in which the principality was cast during my absence, aspersions on my loyalty were stealthily attempted to be spread by creatures of Ulwur ; but fortunately, under the careful investigation of Major Eden, I was found not only perfectly innocent, but was deemed so far worthy of the confidence of Government that I was made the responsible custodian of Maha Rajah Subbul Singh, the grandson of the late rightful heir of Joudhpore, whose restoration to the sovereignty of that State the Marwarees have ever been contemplating and seeking an opportunity to accomplish. It is a notorious fact that in Neemrana guilt and crime have been promptly detected and visited with condign punishment. *Budmashes* and suspicious characters, therefore, cannot find a refuge there.

So much for the reasoning which the Panchayet offers in proof of the necessity of establishing Ulwur *thannahs* in Neemrana. As for the fact of such *thannahs* having been once in Neemrana, and Government Authorities having admitted the claims of Ulwur which are insinuated, though with palpable hesitation, I have only to quote from the letter of Major Thoresby, Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, dated 23rd May, 1845, when the latter made an attempt to establish a *thannah* in Neemrana :—"The establishment of *thannahs* in Neemrana for the cognizance of Fouzdaree matters belongs to the Neemrana Rajah, as it has hitherto appertained to his right, and he will be responsible for it. Besides, the Neemrana Rajah belongs to a reputed and ancient family, and is nearly related to you. He feels dishonoured on your establishing *thannahs*; wherefore I write to you, that you should regard these matters, and order your people to act in the matter of *thannahs* agreeably to former practice." The claim of Ulwur to establish *thannahs* in Neemrana is utterly unfounded, and I refuse to acknowledge it.

6. I have no objection to allow corn or any other produce of Neomrana being exported to Ulwur or anywhere else as articles of commerce ; but I object to furnish supplies to Ulwur as a cess, simply because such a pretended claim is mere extortion.

7. The Panchayet, in the conclusion of their Report, state what customary honors were due from Ulwur to the Neemrana Chiefs, what reasons they have to abolish the old regime, and what new arrangements they propose to be established on the occasion of the reception of those Chiefs. The Panchayet confess, in the first place (as they cannot but confess), that, on the occasion of Neemrana Rajahs going to Ulwur, Ulwur Chiefs used to give *peshwae*,—that, is to proceed in State to some distance out of the city, to receive and conduct them to the lodging prepared for them, and that the Chief of the two States used to sit on the same *jeenposh*. This confession,

apart from all other facts I have hitherto adduced, proves indubitably that the Neemrana Chiefs could never have been Jagheerdars of Ulwur. The Panchayet have attempted to weaken the force of this proof and to destroy its proper significance by alleging that honors shown to a Jagheerdar by his lord depend upon the pleasure of the latter and the conduct of the former. I admit it, but contend that no Jagheerdar, however high his position may be, and however great the favour he may enjoy from his lord, over in one single instance had *peshwae*, and was allowed to sit on the same *jeenposh* with his lord. No Rajpoot Chief has ever stooped to such condescension, inasmuch as it would be a merger of difference and formal declaration of perfect equality between the two parties. The Panchayet is wrong in stating that there was *peshwae* on two occasions; it was on more than two, as records of the State will shew. I deem it meet to mention here the rules of etiquette in detail that used to be observed on occasions of the reception of Neemrana Chiefs, in one of which (during that of my father) I myself was present; *first*, for the purpose of enabling you to judge whether a sovereign under any circumstance could observe them with reference to his Jagheerdar; and *secondly*, that you may know under what observances and rules I shall be willing to meet the Chief of that State in his own place.

When the Rajah goes to Ulwur, the Chief of that place advances in State nearly two miles out of his palace to meet the Rajah; then they join hands whilst seated on elephants, which, moving exactly side by side, conduct them to the lodging prepared by the Chief for his guest. During their transit, each Chief has his *chamurs* and *moorchuls* waving over him, and *nukkaras* and *nishans* and other standards of each proceed in front. When the Neemrana Rajah reaches the lodging, he finds camps, canopies, &c., sent there by the Ulwur Chief, ready spread. The Ulwur Chief having then conducted the Rajah to his lodging, returns to his palace. On the first day of the Rajah's arrival, he sends him through a Chobdar Rs. 125, and about twenty or twenty-five pots of sweetmeats, and fodder for horses, elephants, and other beasts of burden. On the second day a person from the Ulwur Durbar arrives at the Rajah's lodging, and takes a list of the articles of provision required, and sends them daily. Two or three days after, the Ulwur Chief comes to the lodging of the Neemrana Rajah, who receives him, advancing to the edge of the cloth where the *musnud* is spread, and, taking him by the hand, they both sit side by side on the same *guddee*, when they have their respective *chamurs* and *moorchuls* waving over them. Horses and other usual presents are then exhibited by the Rajah's men, but the Ulwur Chief does not accept them. *Uttur* and *pawn* are given, and the Durbar breaks up. The Chief is conducted by the Rajah to the edge of the cloth.

When the Neemrana Rajah returns his visit to the Ulwur Chief, his *nukkara* and *nishan* reach as far as the *deorhee* of the palace. He alights from his conveyance at the place where the Ulwur Chief's *suwaree* is usually placed. The Ulwur Chief receives and dismisses him in the same manner as he was treated by the latter at his lodging, the only difference being that the Neemrana Rajah accepts the presents which are placed before him. This he does by right of one of his ancestors having married the sister of Bukhtawur Singh.

You will easily see from the above facts that the new arrangement for my reception proposed by the Punchayet is but a mean and deliberate insult. I can give it no other designation, and wholly object to it. I propose that if I be required by Government to go to Ulwur, with a view to reconciliation, the same rules should be observed on my reception as have hitherto prevailed on occasions of the reception of my ancestors. I have only to observe that I would not mind sitting with the Ulwur Chief on the same *guddee*, on the same *jeenposh*, or even on the same naked floor, provided we sit as equals. With reference to this point, as well as to that of sitting on the right or left, I have briefly to say that the Ulwur Chief's treatment ought to be a reflex of what he would receive when visiting me at my lodging in Ulwur; and as to presents being only exhibited to him and received by me, I would propose that, if it be agreeable to the Ulwur Chief to ignore this my right on account of the relationship above alluded to, I have no objection to it. Let there be no production of presents by any of us.

I beg to conclude by stating that, if Government over-rule any one or all of my objections to the above propositions of the Ulwur Punchayet, I would pay, in lieu of all demands which Ulwur would thus be entitled to make on Neemrana, and of all its claims generally, an annual sum of money in the manner above stated. I request that this my letter be considered by Government as a supplement to my appeal of the 13th April last.

My present helpless condition has been the cause of the delay in forwarding this letter.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

(True copy.)

G. HAMILTON,

Offg. Political Agent.

No. 50A.-8P., DATED ULWUR, THE 13TH AUGUST, 1863.

*From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I informed you in my No. 34A.-3P., of the 2nd of June last, that I had

From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, No. 52A., dated 21st October, 1861.

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur, Docket No. 374, dated 14th April, 1862, with Government letter, No. 326, dated 4th April, 1862.

From ditto to ditto, Docket No. 693, dated 26th June, 1862, with Government letter No. 549, dated 11th June, 1862.

From ditto to ditto, No. 878, dated 19th August, 1862, with Government letter, No. 726, dated 8th August, 1862, and despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 30th June, 1862.

From ditto to ditto, No. 52, dated 16th January, 1863.

From ditto to ditto, Docket No. 97, dated 4th February, 1863, with Government Office memorandum, dated 9th January, 1863.

From ditto to ditto, Docket No. 178, dated 21st February, 1863, with Government letter No. 151, dated 4th February, 1863.

From ditto to ditto, No. 254, dated 7th March, 1863, with Government Office memorandum, No. 32, dated 24th February, 1863, and enclosures.

From ditto to ditto, No. 561, dated 23rd May, 1863, with Government letter No. 241, dated 11th May, 1863.

From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, No. 34A.-3P., dated 2nd June, 1863.

directed the Neemrana Chief to be supplied with a copy of the Ulwur Regency Council's note of the 6th July, 1861, setting forth the conditions on which his relations with the Ulwur State were to be fixed, and also translations of such other papers as were necessary for a right understanding of the deci-

sion of Government in his case, giving him at the same time distinctly to understand that any remarks or objections he had to make to the proposals of the Regency Council must be submitted within six weeks of the receipt by him of these papers.

2. I had some difficulty in finding out his address, but sent copies of the necessary papers through two channels,—one through his brother who is at Jeypore, and the other through a Neemrana official.

3. Having received a reply, I have the honor to submit a copy of it for your information and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

4. As the Neemrana Chief's reply is in English, I have directed a translation of it to be furnished to the Regency Council, and will forward any remarks they may have to make thereon to you hereafter.

I have, &c.,

G. HAMILTON,

Offg. Political Agent.



No. 53A.-9P., DATED ULWUR, THE 17TH AUGUST, 1863.

*From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—In reply to your No. 919, of the 10th current, I have the honor to inform you that the answer of the Neemrana Chief to the proposals of the Ulwur Regency Council was forwarded to you with my No. 50A.-8P., of the 13th August.

I have, &c.,

G. HAMILTON,

Offg. Political Agent.

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No. 979-60P., DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 21ST AUGUST, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, copy of a letter from the Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 34A.-3P., dated 2nd June, in explanation of the delay which has arisen in replying to your letter of the 11th May last, No. 241.

2. I have just received through Captain Hamilton a statement of the objections and remarks of the Neemrana Rajah to the terms proposed by the Regency Council of Ulwur. This document being in English, a translation has been furnished to the Regency, and I am now awaiting their rejoinder before submitting the matter for the final decision of Government.

I have, &c.,

G. ST. P. LAWRENCE,

Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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No. 1242, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1863.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur.*

SIR,—With reference to the proposed relations between Ulwur and Neemrana, I have the honor to request the early transmission of the rejoinder of the Regency

Council promised in paragraph 4 of your letter, No. 50A.-8P. of 13th August last.

2. The settlement of this question having been so long delayed, it will now be advisable to know the views of the Ulwur Chief himself in the matter; but I beg you will supply the necessary information without delay.

I have, &c.,

G. ST.P. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

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No. 72A.-18P, DATED ULWUR, THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1863.

*From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your No. 1242, of the 12th instant, calling for the Council of Regency's rejoinder to the objections and remarks made to their proposals on the subject of the future relations of the Neemrana Chief with the Ulwur State, as submitted by him.

2. In reply, I have to inform you that a translated copy of the Neemrana Chief's objections was duly made over to the Regency Council, and they were called on to send in any remarks they might have to make thereon; but as they failed to do so, up to the time when the Council was abolished, I could not communicate their views to you.

3. I have addressed the Ulwur Chief, and have requested him, in compliance with the instructions conveyed in the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply, to put me in early possession of his own views on the subject, and I will communicate result to you the moment I receive a reply from him.

I have, &c.,

G. HAMILTON,  
Offg. Political Agent.

*Abstract translation of a note from the Ulwar Durbar on the Neemrana case, dated 7th December 1863.*

I RECEIVED your letter of the 21st October last, intimating that a long English letter had been received by you in August last from the Jagheerdar of Neemrana regarding his future relations with Ulwur; that a translation of it had been forwarded by you to the Council of Regency; that a report had also been submitted by you to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana; that no reply having been sent from this State, you were desired by the Governor-General's Agent to call for a reply; and that the reply so called for should be sent to you as early as practicable.

In reply I beg to offer the following remarks:—The Jagheerdar's letter contains nothing but frivolous excuses in the execution of Government orders; because, when the Government had already decided the case, to offer constant remarks thereon was only troubling and intruding too much on Government. Conformably to the Government orders of the 14th December, 1860, the Political Agent of Ulwur intimated to me that the Jagheerdar of Neemrana had become a Jagheerdar of Ulwur; that he had requested that Jagheerdar on the 12th December, 1860, to abide by the orders of Government and of the Governor-General's Agent, and no longer to offer frivolous excuses in the execution thereof. The Political Agent, in the said intimation to that Jagheerdar, further remarked that his disobedience, besides bringing upon him no good results at the hands of the Ulwur State, will be deemed equally objectionable by Government.

Alluding to the orders of Government, dated the 2nd of April, 1862, the Governor-General's Agent has remarked, in his letter of the 11th April, 1862, that a final decision having been passed upon the case of Neemrana, the Government will take no more trouble of re-interference therein. Consequently, it became incumbent upon that Jagheerdar of this State to act like other Jagheerdars, and upon this State to look on him like other Jagheerdars of distinction; but I am sorry to remark that the Jagheerdar has been unwisely resisting obedience to those orders for the passed three years. Had he presented himself to me like others of his rank, he would certainly have received all marks of dignity due to a Jagheerdar of rank. His frivolous representations prove that he still considers the case undecided; his passing three years without abiding by the Government orders of the 12th of December, 1860, renders his conduct highly objectionable in the eyes of Government, and his case deserving no favourable attention from the State.

While from the very beginning this Jagheerdar has manifested so much resistance, and offered excuses in the execution of Government orders, future subordination can be little expected from him.

With reference to the degrees of distinction alluded to by this Jagheerdar, I would remark that dignities bestowed upon a servant are in proportion to the gratification he gives his employer; so much so, that when a master is highly pleased with the conduct of his servant, he might raise him to a rank equal to his own.

I will therefore content myself by remarking that if this Jagheerdar chooses to submit to me, like other Jagheerdars of this State, and gains my approbation by good service, he shall receive marks of distinction similar to a Jagheerdar of high rank in my State.

ULWUR POLITICAL AGENCY, }  
 CAMP TEJARA : }  
*The 22nd December, 1863.* }

(True translation.)

G. HAMILTON,  
 Offg. Political Agent.

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No. 83A.-22P., DATED CAMP VIA ULWUR, THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1863.

*From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—Having, in compliance with instructions received from you, called on the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur for an expression of his views on the subject of the future relations of the Necmrana Chief with this State, I have now the honor to forward, for your information and that of Government, an abstract translation of a note\* which I have just received from the Durbar on the subject, from which you will see that the Maha Rao Rajah is willing to receive the Necmrana Chief on the same terms as he does other Jagheerdars of equal rank, and that the manner in which these men are received depends entirely on the way in which they discharge their obligations to the State.

\* Of which a copy is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

G. HAMILTON,  
 Offg. Political Agent.

1864.

NO 172-8P UNITED CAMP JUTWARA, THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.*

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, No. 979-60P., dated 21st August last, I

From Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 50A.-8P., dated 13th August, 1863.

To ditto, No. 1242, dated 12th October, 1863.

From ditto, No. 72A.-18P., dated 21st October, 1863.

From ditto, No. 83A.-22P., dated 22nd December, 1863.

have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copies of correspondence, as per marginal detail, regarding the endeavours which have been made to establish on a satis-

factory footing the future relations between the Neemrana Rajah and the Ulwur Durbar.

2. The instructions of Government, conveyed in Mr. Assistant Secretary Wheler's letter, No. 151, dated 4th February, 1862, were duly despatched on the 4th June last to the Neemrana Chief, together with a copy of the Regency Council's note of the 6th July, 1861, which was prescribed as the basis of settlement. He was informed that such objections or remarks as he might wish to make on the note in question were to be submitted within six weeks from the date of its receipt.

3. On the 3rd August last, the Chief sent in his reply, which forms the annexure to Captain Hamilton's letter, No. 50A.-3P. It is in English, and a translation was furnished to the Regency Council for their remarks. But that body, apparently in view of their impending dissolution, hesitated to prepare a rejoinder; and as the matter remained unsettled on the accession of the young Rao Rajah of Ulwur to power, I deemed it right to obtain an expression of his own views on the question, before submitting the case for the final decision of Government.

4. The note of the Council, bearing date the 6th July, 1861,—not, as stated in Government letter the 21st October, which is the date of Captain Impey's letter submitting it for orders,—sets forth seven points as the terms on which the Neemrana Chief should in future be

*Vide my letter, No. 1034-235, dated 31st October, 1861, with Political Agent, Ulwur's enclosure, to No. 52A., of 21st October, 1861.*

held as a dependency of Ulwur. The reply of the Neemrana Chief, dated 3rd August, 1863, wholly objects to every one of them. He refers for his answer to his last appeal, dated 13th April, 1862, to His Excellency the Viceroy, as containing his sentiments and final propositions on the case. That appeal has been already returned and rejected by Government letter, No. 241, dated 11th May last.

5. He now adds two further proposals for the consideration of Government, "as Government is resolved per force to make Neemrana a dependency of Ulwur," as follows:—

I.—That he should pay a *pro-rata* tribute for the fifteen villages now comprising the Neemrana principality "in lieu of all the absurd claims advanced by the Ulwur Durbar," and that there should be no visits or presents exchanged between Ulwur and Neemrana.

II.—That, if all his appeals and protests are set at nought, he will abdicate his principality on behalf of and in favor of his brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh, whom he will ask to hold Neemrana of Ulwur under such Jagheerdaree tenure as the Government may choose to stipulate.

6. The reasons assigned by the Neemrana Jagheerdar for objecting to all and each of the terms proposed for his acceptance are merely a re-production of the arguments adduced in his printed memorial to prove the entire independence of his principality. Those arguments have been fully discussed in my despatch to Government, No. 83-7P.,

\* Government letter, No. 326, dated 4th April, 1862.

Ditto, No. 549, dated 11th June, 1862.

dated 1st February, 1862, which, after receiving the best consideration of the Governor-General in Council, were held\* to show no cause for re-opening this question in any form or before any tribunal.

The total rejection of the Ulwur proposals appears only another attempt to maintain, with persistent obstinacy, his equality with and independence of that State, about which so much has been already written on both sides. It is needless to

\* India Office Despatch, No. 59, (Political,) dated 30th June, 1862.

trespass on the time of His Excellency with further comments. Moreover, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State\* has enjoined that this question is not again to be re-opened.

7. The rejoinder of the Ulwur Durbar states that the Jagheerdar's reply contains nothing but frivolous excuses in the execution of Government orders. After noticing the long-continued recusancy of this noble, the Rao Rajah observes: "Had he presented himself to me like others of his rank, he would certainly have received all marks of dignity due to a Jagheerdar of rank;" that dignities bestowed on a servant are in proportion to the gratification given to his employer; and that, "if this Jagheerdar chooses to submit to me, like other Jagheerdars of this State, and gains my approbation by good service, he shall receive marks of distinction similar to a Jagheerdar of high rank in my State."

8. His Excellency will recollect that, ever since the decision of Government on this case was conveyed in your Office despatch, No. 4616, dated 4th October, 1860, the Neemrana Chief has acted a refractory and contumacious part. He has endeavoured, in spite of those orders, to maintain stoutly his independence of Ulwur, by a passive resistance to his own Government, and a disregard to the advice and remonstrances of the British officers who have had to deal with him.

His refusal to come to any terms whatever, or own his allegiance to Ulwur, led Government letter, No. 1911, dated 19th April, 1861. Government to allow the Durbar to coerce him by force of arms, and to compel compliance on the points on which it was evaded. The force sent for this purpose effected the peaceful occupation of Neemrana, and the estate was temporarily confiscated. But meanwhile the Chief himself had quitted his home and proceeded to Calcutta, whence he has submitted a series of petitions and appeals, but never returned to Neemrana. From first to last he has defied all attempts at coming to any amicable adjustment of the terms of his allegiance, and now, in an unbecoming and indignant tone, reasserts his independence, and proposes either the payment of a tribute in lieu of all further claims and demands or the abdication of his principality in favor of his brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh.

9. The action of the Ulwur Durbar towards this intractable Chief has been throughout forbearing and conciliatory. The terms proposed by the Ulwur Council in their note are, in my opinion, most fair and reasonable,—only stipulating for those rights and privileges which the Durbar usually claims and expects from all its feudal Barons. With respect to the ceremonies observed at interviews, the present appeal admits that “honors shown to a Jagheerdar by his lord depend upon the pleasure of the latter and the conduct of the former;” and it cannot be expected that the Neemrana Chief should be received, after his past misconduct, with the same high honors accorded him in the time of Maharajah Bunnee Singh, or that the “Ulwur Chief’s treatment ought to be a reflex of what he would receive when visiting me at my lodging in Ulwur.”

10. Considering the determined refusal of the Neemrana Chief to comply with the decision of the British Government or with the demands of the Ulwur Durbar, and the failure of all negotiations to effect an amicable arrangement (as he will not listen to reason or admit his dependence), I see no course open but to recommend that the note of the Regency Council, dated 6th July, 1861, be authoritatively and finally accepted as the exact terms on which the future relations between Ulwur and Neemrana shall be established, and that the Neemrana Rajah, Ishree Singh,

should be informed that it is optional with him to accept those terms or abdicate in favor of his brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh, but that in either case the Jagheerdar of Neemrana must return to his estate and pay his respects to the Ulwur Chief within one year from the date of the final orders of Government; failing which, the Neemrana Chief will be held as lapsed to Ulwur, and Government will no longer interfere in the matter.

I have, &c.,

G. H. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

NO. 279, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 10TH MARCH, 1864.

*From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 172-8P., dated 5th February, submitting copies of correspondence regarding the endeavours which have been made to establish on a satisfactory footing the future relations between Neemrana and Ulwur.

2. You were required in February, 1863, to inform the Neemrana Chief that

\* 1st.—To furnish 20 horsemen, the full number required by Ulwur custom being 48.

2nd.—All Customs and Transit duties, with exception of certain petty dues, to be paid to Ulwur.

3rd.—Civil and Criminal Administration, and all boundary disputes, &c., to be under Ulwur.

4th.—On stated occasions, Neemrana Zemindars to present nuzzurs to Ulwur Killadars and Tehseeldars.

5th.—Ulwur to have a *thannah* in Neemrana.

6th.—Neemrana to furnish supplies to Ulwur.

7th.—Neemrana to be received at Ulwur as the highest Chief, but the *Peishwa*, &c., to be somewhat reduced, as a punishment for his refractory spirit.

the question of his allegiance and subjection to Ulwur having been finally settled, could never be re-opened; that the conditions of his tenure would now be authoritatively settled on the basis of the proposals\* of the Ulwur Regency; and that it was open to the Chief to make any objections, which would be

fully considered.

3. The Thakoor, in his reply, forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment, goes over the proposals of the Durbar *seriatim*, and objects to every one of them, urging chiefly the arguments brought forward in his memorial of 1861. He proposes, if his objections are over-ruled, one of two courses:—

1st.—That he should pay a tribute in lieu of all the conditions proposed by the Durbar, and that the tribute should bear the same proportion to the Rs. 8,648 which



his ancestors paid to the Mahrattas as his present possessions bear to the 42 villages which constituted the original estate.

2nd.—That he be allowed to abdicate in favor of his brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh, who may hold the State as a Jagheer on any terms that may be determined by Government.

4. If he is to go to Ulwur for the adjustment of the case, he claims to meet the Maha Rao Rajah on terms of strict equality.

5. The Durbar, in their answer, make no detailed reply to the Chief's objections to the terms proposed in 1861; they merely state that, if the Chief submit and do his duty like any other Jagheerdar, he will receive all the honor due to his rank.

6. Considering the determined obstinacy of the Neemrana Chief, you remark that you see no course open but to recommend that the note of the Regency Council, dated 6th July, 1861, be authoritatively and finally accepted as the exact terms on which the future relations between Ulwur and Neemrana shall be established, and that the Neemrana Rajah, Ishree Singh, should be informed that it is optional with him to accept those terms or abdicate in favor of his brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh; but that, in either case, the Jagheerdar of Neemrana must return to his estate and pay his respects to the Ulwur Chief within one year from the date of the final orders of Government; failing which, the Neemrana fief will be held as lapsed to Ulwur, and Government will no longer interfere with the matter.

7. His Excellency in Council desires me to state that there would now seem no other course left, short of leaving the Thakoor to the merey of Ulwur, than that proposed by you. His Excellency in Council accordingly sanctions your proposal.

I have, &c.,

H. M. DURAND,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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No. 354, DATED CAMP CHUNDAWUL, THE 17TH MARCH, 1864.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Ulwur.*

SIR,—In transmitting, for your information and guidance, copy of Government letter of 10th current, No. 279, sanctioning my proposal (to which it replies)

for the final settlement of the future relations between Ulwar and Neemrana, I have the honor to request that you will furnish the Neemrana Chief, Ishree Singh, with a copy, both in English and Oordee, for his information.

2. You will furthermore communicate the Government decision to His Highness the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwar.

I have, &c.,

G. H. LAWRENCE,  
Agent, Govr.-Genl. Rajpootna.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 15TH APRIL, 1864.

*From the Chief of Neemrana, to Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

MY FRIEND,—Permit me to congratulate you on your temporary appointment to a post whence you will sway the destinies of Rajpoot Princes. May I presume to ask of you to examine the papers relative to my forlorn case in your *serishta*, and to take such steps with reference thereto as may be dictated by pity towards the unfortunate scion of Prithi Raj, who is the victim of the greatest injustice and oppression that have ever been inflicted on any Prince in India, and who has for the last three years been vainly seeking for redress of his grievance from the British Government?

I now beg to forward herewith a memorial, dated 15th April, 1864. I request the favor of your submitting it to Government, and communicating to me the result thereof.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

Sovereign Chief of the Principality and State of Neemrana.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., K.  
C. B., K. S. I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE MEMORIAL OF RAJAH ISHREE SINGH BAHADOOR,  
SOVEREIGN CHIEF OF THE PRINCIPALITY AND  
STATE OF NEEMRANA IN RAJPOOTANA,

SHOWETH,—Your memorialist belongs to the most ancient dynasty of Rajpoot Princes, and is the direct lineal descendant of Prithi Raj, the last Hindu Sovereign who sat upon the throne of Delhi, and has hitherto been enjoying all the honors and privileges of an independent Chief and Sovereign.

Bordering upon the ancient principality of Neemrana is the modern State of Ulwur, whose Chiefs, following their well-known propensity to usurpation, had from time to time attempted to encroach upon the rights of your memorialist's ancestors, whom, however, the shield of British power (until the event presently mentioned) ever protected from injury. When in 1859 Major Eden, Political Agent at Rajpootana, arrived in Ulwur, he, at the request of Captain Impey, Assistant Political Agent at Ulwur (the Ulwur Chief being then a minor), deputed Captain Beynon, his Secretary, to investigate an unfounded and absurd claim of the Ulwur Durbar to regard your memorialist as his Jagheerdar.

Captain Beynon came to Ulwur, and, in conjunction with Captain Impey, drew up a Report, dated 18th November, 1859, based on false assumptions and misrepresentations, whereby he supported the claim of the Ulwur Chief. That Report, being endorsed by Major Eden, was submitted by him to the Governor-General as an enclosure to his letter, dated 17th August, 1860. The Governor-General acquiesced in and adopted the views of Major Eden.

On the 12th December 1860, Captain Impey sent for your memorialist at Kurneekote, and there handed him a note to the effect that, agreeably to the order of the Governor-General, your memorialist was to acknowledge himself a Jagheerdar of Ulwur, and verbally explained to your memorialist that he must for the future hold himself to be a subordinate and dependent of Ulwur. Your memorialist replied that he and his ancestors had never been in such a humiliating position; that the Neemrana and Ulwur Chiefs had all along behaved to each other as equals; and that your memorialist could not submit to the new state of things proposed. The Agent

then said: "If you do not submit to these terms, the Ulwur Chief will be empowered to take possession of your principality, and he will do with you as he likes." Thus the Agent, leaning to the side of Ulwur, paid no regard to the immemorial rights and privileges of your memorialist.

On the 26th December, 1860, your memorialist presented a petition to Government, representing his case.

On the 5th January, 1861, your memorialist called upon General Lawrence, to whom your memorialist personally represented the grievances inflicted upon him, and endeavoured to convince that officer of the erroneous character of the conclusion arrived at in respect of the pretensions of the Ulwur Durbar. Your memorialist remained with the General for about a month and a half, who, however, not only turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of your memorialist, but sent him a note to the effect that, if your memorialist did not quit his (the General's) camp, he would be driven away by force. Upon receipt of that insulting message, your memorialist, having no alternative, set out on his return to his principality. Hearing that the Ulwur force was marching against him, your memorialist left Necmrana for Calcutta, having intimated to the Political Agent his intention to do so, for the purpose of personally laying his grievances before the Governor-General. Your memorialist urgently requested the Political Agent to protect his principality and his family from the aggression of the Ulwur force.

While your memorialist was *en route* to this city, the Ulwur force, on the 22nd March, 1861, came down upon Necmrana, plundered his fort, took possession of all your memorialist's property therein contained, set guards over the *zenana*, robbed his subjects, and has ever since retained military occupation of the principality, with the sanction of the Political Agent.

Your memorialist, although secure of the cordial sympathy of all the Chowhan Rajpoots and of many Rajpoot Princes, nevertheless thought it prudent and loyal to refrain from even a show of resistance to the hostile proceedings and usurpation of Ulwur. Thus, by the forbearance of your memorialist was avoided bloodshed and wide-spread political disturbance, which must have resulted from the assumption of an attitude of opposition on the part of your memorialist in defence of his undoubted ancient rights.

Your memorialist believes that never was injury so wantonly inflicted on any Prince under the benign protection of the British Government as your memorialist has been subjected to.

On or about March, 1861, your memorialist arrived at Calcutta, and on the 10th June presented a memorial to Government, praying to be furnished with the Reports of the Agent on which the Government order was based. Your memorialist was, on the 13th June, furnished with the Reports of Captain Beynon and Major Eden.

Your memorialist presented a memorial to Government, dated 1st November, 1861, a printed copy of which is herewith submitted, giving a detailed account of his case, pointing out the erroneous and distorted statements in the Reports, and praying for justice.

After the lapse of some months, your memorialist received a Persian letter from General Lawrence, informing your memorialist that his memorial of the 1st November had been sent to the General by Government, and that, under orders from Government, until your memorialist returned to his place (Neemrana), the transmission of memorials to Government would be of no avail, and that all statements must be sent to His Excellency the Governor-General through him (the Agent).

Your memorialist replied to the above communication on the 27th February, 1862, to the effect that, so long as Neemrana was in the military occupation of Ulwur, your memorialist could not look upon that place as his own, and could not therefore return to it; that he had come to seek justice from the Viceroy, who, through the Foreign Secretary to Government, intimated to your memorialist (by a letter, dated 24th June, 1861) that Government would receive memorials from him direct, but would reply through the Agent.

On the 5th April, 1862, your memorialist presented a memorial to Government stating the above circumstances, and praying that the memorial of 1st November, 1861, be taken into consideration; that such order be passed as might be right and proper, or, if such course could not be adopted in consequence of the delay of the Agent to make his reply to, or report upon, the statements and charges set forth in the memorial, that the Government require his reply to be made.

Your memorialist received, on the 4th May, 1862, a Persian document from the Ulwur Political Agent, dated 21st April, 1862, simply informing your memorialist "that the Governor-General, after consideration of the memorial of the Neemrana Rajah, has passed an order that there is no necessity for interfering with the order formerly passed on the case." Your memorialist also received on the 12th May, 1862, another Persian document through the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana,

dated 29th April, 1862, informing your memorialist that the Governor-General sees no reason to make a second investigation of the Neemrana Rajah's case, and has directed that when the Neemrana Rajah returns to his principality, he (the Agent) will endeavour to adjust the dispute between Neemrana and Ulwur agreeably to former orders.

Whereupon your memorialist addressed a letter to Government, dated 29th May, 1862, of which letter the following is an extract :—"Bowling, as I must do, to the sentence which consigns my hereditary principality to degradation and myself and family to beggary, I am entitled in mercy, if not in strict justice, to some answer in detail to the many substantial grounds, the proofs of error and misconduct, the exposition of false reasoning and disengenuous reference contained in my memorial of 1st November, 1861 ;" and your memorialist accordingly asked, for the purpose of laying his case at the foot of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the favor of being furnished with information in detail how the grounds of that memorial had been answered or met.

With referenco to the just quoted letter, your memorialist received a communication from the Agent to the Governor-General, dated 19th June, 1862, informing him that the Government had communicated to the Agent your memorialist's letter, No. 549, dated 11th June, 1862, to the effect that, "since the Rajah wishes to send his memorial to the Secretary of State, there is no objection to his doing so, but the Governor-General of India sees no necessity for it."

Agreeably to the above permission, your memorialist drew up a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, dated 8th December, 1862, and submitted it to Government through the Foreign Secretariat.

After many months, your memorialist again received a communication from the Agent, Governor-General, informing him that your memorialist's case having been laid before the Secretary of State, he had confirmed the decision of the Government of India that Neemrana is a dependency of Ulwur, and prohibited any second investigation of the case being made, but that whatever rules and customs of etiquette had prevailed between Neemrana and Ulwur, the same should be carefully preserved.

The Agent further observed that, "as the Secretary of State has finally passed his order in the matter of not hearing your case, how can this memorial be sent to Her Majesty, and for this reason the memorial and its enclosures have been forwarded to me with a letter from the Government of India, No. 1212, dated 23rd December, to the effect that the memorial and its enclosures be returned to you."

Your memorialist, on receiving back his memorial to Her Majesty, addressed a letter to Government, dated 4th February, 1863, and subsequently a duplicate (for reasons therein stated, dated 13th April, 1863, setting forth, amongst other things, "Whereas the Government had submitted to the Hon'ble the Secretary of State "a report of my case, and the Government decision was confirmed according to the "general routine of business; but the Secretary of State had no opportunity of "hearing what I had to say against that decision;" and your memorialist prayed that your memorialist's appeal to Her Majesty the Queen be forwarded to its destination, agreeably to the previous order of Government. Your memorialist further submitted by that letter as his final appeal (to which your memorialist prays that your Excellency may be pleased to refer) certain humble propositions for the consideration of Government.

Your memorialist has not received any notice of his last appeal, but, on the 4th June last, was furnished with a letter from Captain Hamilton, Political Agent at Ulwur, wherein he informs your memorialist that, agreeably to the purport of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the address of the Agent, Governor-General, No. 151, dated 4th February, 1863, no further investigation would be made in the Neemrana matter; that orders as to the details of the conditions, according to custom, under which your memorialist is to be the Jagheerदार of Ulwur not having been passed, the settlement thereof agreeably to the Punchayet of Raj Ulwur's Report, dated 6th July, 1861, would now be made with the sanction of Government; and with that view a copy of that Report was sent to your memorialist, requesting him to forward to the Ulwur Agency any objections he (your memorialist) might have against those conditions within six weeks, which would be duly considered by Government, and final orders passed on the subject.

Your memorialist forwarded a letter to the Political Agent, Ulwur, dated 3rd August, 1863, stating his objections to the Ulwur Punchayet's Report, and adducing proofs that the very attempt to arrange the details required exposed the absurdity of the Ulwur claim.

It is now twelve months since the last appeal to Government and eight months since the letter respecting the details of etiquette were forwarded, but your memorialist has received no reply to either of them as yet.

Your memorialist, with much respect, cannot but express his honest conviction that he is the victim of an enormous injustice. Your memorialist's loyalty is well known

to your Excellency personally, inasmuch as, in the days of the late Mutiny, your memorialist was deemed by your Excellency so far worthy of your Excellency's confidence that your Excellency selected your memorialist to be the responsible custodian of Maharajah Subul Singh, grandson of the late rightful heir of Jodhpore, whose restoration to the sovereignty of that State the Marwarees had ever been contemplating, and seeking an opportunity to accomplish. That trust, your memorialist submits, he has preserved in its integrity.

Your memorialist therefore presumes to request of your Excellency in Council that your Excellency will, in consideration of that loyalty, and of the very great hardship and privation which your memorialist in Calcutta and his family at Neemrana have been suffering for the last three years, condescend to examine your memorialist's case personally. Your memorialist makes this prayer in the conviction that, under the auspices of your Excellency's rule, routine is never allowed to paralyze justice.

In the event of your Excellency in Council seeing any objection to interfere with orders heretofore passed on your memorialist's case, your memorialist further prays that his letter to Government, dated 13th April, 1863, and to the Political Agent at Ulwur, dated 3rd August, 1863, be considered and replied to.

Lastly, your memorialist prays that, if any decision favorable to your memorialist's views, as set forth in the above letters, cannot be come to, your Excellency in Council will be pleased to inform your memorialist whether your memorialist may yet be permitted to forward through this Government his memorial to Her Majesty the Queen.

Since writing the above, your memorialist has received a Persian communication

from Major Hamilton, Political Agent at Ulwur, dated 2nd April, 1864, with enclosures noted in the margin. This communication conveys the order of Government on the letter above mentioned respecting the details of etiquette.

From the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Major G. Hamilton, Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 354, dated 17th March, 1864.

Your memorialist begs to observe, with reference to the marginally noted letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, *firstly*, that your memorialist objected to every one of the insulting terms proposed by the Ulwur Panchayet, because every one of

From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, No. 279, dated 10th March, 1864.

the insulting terms proposed by the Ulwur Panchayet, because every one of



them is fairly open to the most serious objections: that your memorialist has not, in objecting to those terms, urged *chiefly* the arguments brought forward in his memorial of 1861. Your memorialist adduced many new facts, supported by unimpeachable testimony, reference having been made incidentally to those statements in his above memorial which have not, to his knowledge, been contradicted, and which have an intimate bearing upon the matters objected to. *Secondly*, that, in the event of your memorialist's objections being over-ruled, your memorialist requested that, besides the two courses quoted in the Secretary's letter, your memorialist's other proposals in his appeal of the 13th April, 1863, be taken into consideration, which, it would appear, has not yet been laid before Government, or taken any notice of. *Thirdly*, that the Agent, Governor-General, has been pleased to construe your memorialist's reasonable protest against the acceptance of the degrading and humiliating proposals of the Ulwur Punchayet, into "determined obstinacy," and on that account,—that is, because your memorialist refuses to be a slave, be your memorialist's objections sound or unsound, founded on fact or otherwise,—recommends Government that the note of the Regency Council, dated 6th July, 1861, be authoritatively and finally accepted as the exact terms on which the future relations between Neemrana and Ulwur shall be established, and that your memorialist should be informed that it is optional with your memorialist to abdicate in favor of his brother. Your memorialist thinks it of little moment whether the Regency Council's note be accepted or not, because it arranges only the details of the terms of slavery to which Government would consign your memorialist by one of its former orders. Your memorialist had, since the day he left Neemrana for Calcutta, made up his mind to leave it for ever in case such cruel orders be passed. He cares not for his life or personal comforts, but, in anxiety for the protection of the female and infantile members of his family, he had proposed to abdicate on behalf of his brother, Thakoor Bheem Singh, in the hope of prevailing upon him (to whom the *guddee* under any conditions will be a new and unexpected gift, not an ancestral right) to accept Neemrana as a Jagheer of Ulwur; but the Agent, Governor-General, in a spirit of vindictiveness (which it is difficult to account for), would not afford your memorialist this relief, if your memorialist understands him to set down as a condition that *your memorialist* should prostrate his honor before the Ulwur Durbar! If your memorialist could have sacrificed this heritage of his ancestors, why has he been troubling Government and undergoing hardships for the last three years? This strange recommendation has been hastily sanctioned by Government. The bitter cup of your memorialist's affliction has been filled to the brim.

Your memorialist begs your Excellency to be pleased to pass an order on his appeal of the 15th April, 1863, and to annul the same unfavorable character as the order hitherto passed, then to inform your memorialist as above requested, whether your memorialist may yet be permitted to forward, through this Government, his memorial to Her Majesty the Queen.

CALCUTTA :  
The 15th April, 1864. }

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 30TH JULY, 1864.

*From the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

MY FRIEND,—Not having as yet received any acknowledgment of my letter of the 15th April last, I am most anxiously waiting for a reply. I request the favor of your informing me with the result of my memorial of the above date, which I had the honor of forwarding to you for submission to Government. Reckoning upon your sympathy for the misfortune of the most wronged and yet most guiltless Prince that ever was born in India.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

No. 476.—DATED SIMLA, THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1864.

*From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Officiating Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence terminating with my letter, No. 279, dated 10th March, to the address of General Lawrence, respecting the relative positions of Ulwar and Neemrana, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State No. 44, dated 30th July, and to request that you will re-consider the case with reference to the instructions of the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.,

H. M. DURAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

( COPY. )

No. 44, DATED INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, THE 30TH JULY, 1864.

*From Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.*

SIR,—I have considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 62, dated 14th April last, respecting the relative positions of Ulwur and Neemrana.

2. I regret to find that the Governor-General's Agent at Rajpootana has not been able to reconcile the Chief of Neemrana to the position of dependence on Ulwur which it was decided that his territory occupied. But I cannot avoid remarking that the reduction of the principality to the condition of an ordinary Jagheer was a hard measure to require, and scarcely consistent with the former position of the Chief, or with the consideration which I suggested should be shown to that position. If the circumstances referred to in the representations of this Chief, showing the footing on which he was regarded by British authorities, are truly stated, a Chief who stood in such relation to those authorities could not be expected willingly to become a mere retainer of the *Raj* to which he was placed in subordination, and from which exclusively he does not appear to have derived his territory, no *sun-nud* or grant of that description being produced in support of such a claim. It was hard also to hold the Chief to the alternative of abdication upon his refusal to accept such an adjustment of the difficulty; and I yet hope that you will be able to reconcile the State of Ulwur to a more suitable arrangement.

3. In all cases of this kind, it is necessary, in order to maintain the actual relations of Chiefs in Rajpootana, that it should be ascertained on what footing subordinate Chiefs have been received and acknowledged by competent British authorities otherwise than as mere retainers of the superior Chief.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

(True copy.)  
C. U. AITCHISON,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1401, DATED ERINPOORA, THE 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1864.

*From Officiating Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to the Officer in charge of the Ulwur Agency Office.*

SIR,—With reference to the letter noted on the margin, transmitted to your Office with letter, No. 354, of the 17th of March last, regarding the future relations between Ulwur and Neemrana, I have the honor to acquaint you that, under instructions from Her Majesty's

No. 279, dated 10th March, to Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, from Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Secretary of State for India, under date the 30th of July, a further report has been called for by the Supreme Government, pending the submission of which the instructions contained in Colonel Durand's letter of March last, No. 279, are to be considered in abeyance.

2. The papers in the Neemrana case are voluminous, and some little time will be required to master their contents; but the report now required will be prepared and submitted as quickly as possible. In the meantime, you will instruct the Ulwur authorities that, pending the issue of further orders, the case is to be looked upon as still under consideration, and no action is to be taken in the matter.

I have, &c.,

E. K. ELLIOT,

Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

~~~~~  
1865.
—o—

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 6TH MARCH, 1865.

From the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

MY FRIEND,—I beg to forward to you herewith my memorial, and request the favor of your submitting it to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and communicating to me the result thereof.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana

20

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., K. C.
B., K. S. I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE MEMORIAL OF RAJAH ISHREE SINGH
BAHADOOR, SOVEREIGN CHIEF OF
NEEMRANA,

SHOWETH,—That your memorialist submitted to your Excellency in Council a memorial, dated 15th April, 1864. Upon your Excellency's decision, with reference to the important points therein contained, depends the fate of your unfortunate memorialist, who, an exile from his home and principality, has been sojourning here for nearly five years, to obtain justice from the British Government against the absurd claim of the Ulwur Chief, whose grandsire was a vassal of Jeypore, to regard as his vassal your memorialist, the heir of a long line of independent Sovereigns, who, through good or ill fortune, successively filled the *guddees* of Delhi, Sambhar, Ajmere, and Neemrana. Although the Government was led to form a wrong conception of the mutual relation between Neemrana and Ulwur, the late doings of the Ulwur Durbar could not but have convinced the British Government of the inhumanity, if not injustice (according to existing views), of compelling the innocent, the loyal, the highly-descended, but poor and patronless Chief of Neemrana, to be enthralled by a reckless and capricious youth, who, by his late conduct, has forfeited all claim to at least the kindness of the paramount power which now sways the destinies of India, and watches and aids her moral regeneration.

The memorial above mentioned still remains unanswered, although your memorialist several times prayed that it be attended to. Your Excellency's memorialist earnestly craves the favor of your passing an order on the memorial, and if no conclusion favorable (in your Excellency's opinion) to your memorialist's prospects can be arrived at, then to inform your memorialist, as requested in the said memorial, whether your memorialist may be yet permitted to forward, through the Government, his memorial to Her Majesty the Queen.

Your memorialist begs to inform your Excellency in Council that upon the fiat of your Excellency in Council depends the honor and life or death and desolation of your memorialist and his family, who are now pinched to the last extremity of

misery. They have been deprived of the last resource wherewith to provide the bare necessities of life. Will it redound to the glory of the merciful British Government to starve to death the scion of an ancient dynasty of Rajpoot Princes, with a family of some five or six females and children, because they refuse to eat the bread leavened with dishonor and insult? It cannot be. Your memorialist prays that your Excellency in Council will in mercy bestow your earliest attention to your memorialist's case.

CALCUTTA :
The 6th March, 1865. }

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

DATED NEEMRANA, THE 1ST MARCH, 1865.

From Mother of the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—Permit me, with the deepest regret, to state that for the last four years my son, Rajah Ishree Singh Bahadoor, Sovereign of Neemrana, has in vain been seeking justice from the British Government against the wrongful conduct of the Ulwur Durbar.

As the revenue of the Neemrana State has during this time been in the hands of Ulwur officials under the control of Government, my son at Calcutta, and his family at Neemrana, have hitherto been depending for the bare necessities of life upon the proceeds of the sale of his personal property. This resource has now been completely exhausted, and my son prefers death from starvation to the degradation of being an Ulwur Jagheerदार. He writes to me in one of his recent letters that he has never been wanting in loyalty to the British Government, and would gladly avail himself of any opportunity to demonstrate it. He is therefore at a loss to understand why the British Government compels him to become an Ulwur vassal.

My heart bleeds to hear reports of his privations and sufferings, and I despair of being able to continue any longer to support the daughters and niece, wife and sister-in-law of the Rajah, who are cast in my care in the ruined and desolate mansion of Neemrana. I appeal, Sir, to your humanity, and beg you will be pleased to attend to this woful affair, and take such steps whereby my son, assured of the security of his honor, would deem his life worth preserving, and the tender beings

in my charge may be saved from starvation. For my own life I care not;—the sooner it ends the better.

May I further beg to call your kind attention to my son's memorial of the 15th April, 1864, which still remains unanswered. My son reminded you of it by his letter of 3rd July, 1864. A word from you on my son's behalf, representing to the Viceroy the tremendous hardship of his case, would prevent the last trace of the family of Prithi Raj from being obliterated from the face of the earth.

I have, &c.,

Seal.

Mother of Rajah Ishree Singh Bahadoor,
Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., K. C.
B., K. S. L, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE MEMORIAL OF RAJAH ISHREE SINGH BAHAD-
DOOR, SOVEREIGN CHIEF OF NEEMRANA,

SHOWETH—That your memorialist submitted to your Excellency in Council a memorial, dated 15th April, 1864. Upon your Excellency's decision, with reference to the important points therein contained, depends the fate of your unfortunate memorialist, who, an exile from his home and principality, has been sojourning here for nearly five years, to obtain justice from the British Government against the absurd claim of the Ulwur Chief, whose grandsire was a vassal of Jeypore, to regard as his vassal your memorialist, the heir of a long line of independent Sovereigns, who, through good or ill fortune, successively filled the *guddees* of Delhi, Sambher, Ajmere, and Neemrana. Although the Government was led to form a wrong conception of the mutual relation between Neemrana and Ulwur, the late doings of the Ulwur Durbar could not but have convinced the British Government of the inhumanity, if not injustice (according to existing views), of compelling the innocent, the loyal, the highly-descended, but poor and patronless Chief of Neemrana, to be enthrallled by a reckless and capricious youth, who, by his late conduct, has forfeited all claim to at least the kindness of the paramount power which now sways the destinies of India, and watches and aids her moral regeneration.

The memorial above mentioned still remains unanswered, although your memorialist several times prayed that it be attended to. Your Excellency's memorialist earnestly craves the favour of your passing an order on the memorial and if no conclusion favorable (in your Excellency's opinion) to your memorialist's prospects could be arrived at, then to inform your memorialist, as requested in the said memorial, whether your memorialist may be yet permitted to forward, through the Government, his memorial to Her Majesty the Queen.

Your memorialist begs to inform your Excellency in Council that, upon the fiat of your Excellency in Council depends the honor and life, or death and desolation of your memorialist and his family, who are now pinched to the last extremity of misery. They have been deprived of the last resource wherewith to provide the bare necessaries of life. Will it redound to the glory of the merciful British Government to starve to death the seion of an ancient dynasty of Rajpoot Princes, with a family of some five or six females and children, because they refuse to eat the bread leavened with dishonor and insult? It cannot be. Your memorialist prays that your Excellency in Council will in mercy bestow your earliest attention to your memorialist's case.

Seal.

CALCUTTA :
The 6th March, 1865. }

OFFICE MEMORANDUM,—No. 426.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Simla, the 19th May, 1865.

READ a memorial from the Chief of Neemrana, dated 6th March.

ORDERED,—That the memorialist be informed that his case was referred to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana for re-consideration on the 12th of September, 1864, and that the result of this fresh enquiry has not yet been communicated to Government; but His Excellency in Council has no doubt that the delay which has occurred is owing to the memorialist's absence from Rajpootana. The proper course is for the memorialist to go to the Governor-General's Agent, Colonel Eden, and prosecute his case. So long as he does not adopt this step, neither His Excellency the Viceroy nor Her Majesty's Secretary of State can in any way aid him.

(Sd.) A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 427, DATED SIMLA, THE 19TH MAY, 1865.

COPY of the above correspondence forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, for information.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 1ST JULY, 1865.

From the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana,

MY FRIEND,—I have been graciously honored with a communication from His Excellency the Viceroy (through the Foreign Office), informing me that the case of Neemrana is again before you for re-consideration; also inviting and urging me to present myself before you.

Delighted (I may say revived) as I am by the first intimation, which is the first ray of hope that has visited me during my (now several) years of misfortune and poverty,—poverty self-imposed,—to avoid the far greater evil of dishonor and unmerited degradation, it is impossible for me to accept or follow the accompanying suggestion.

It is probable that His Excellency might direct my pecuniary expenses to be advanced or defrayed from the revenues of my own principality (which I understand to be received from Ulwur and held in deposit); but the rendering my visit to you physically possible would not remove the main difficulty to my undertaking the uncertain and hazardous speculation of a visit to a strange country, where I shall be without friends, advisers, or even well-wishers,—that is, friends or well-wishers who could in any way advance my fortunes or protect me. I am here at least in peace, and have personal liberty. I have here found, among the wise, the learned, and the benevolent,—those who have become intimately acquainted with my great grievance and my treatment during the last five years,—earnest and unselfish sympathy. I can here always rely upon hearing judicious and independent counsel, and I may add, my experience and reflections in adversity have taught me to hold as little worth the so-called dignity or sovereignty which owes its existence, its immunity from insult and invasion, to the result of such contingencies and accidents as those which have been my bane. When I have the assurance of Her Majesty's Viceroy that the notion of the Chief of Neemrana being in any way subordinate to the Chief of Ulwur is abandoned, and that the ancient immemorial rights to which I was born

(not one of which has been given up, forfeited, or legitimately resumed, whatever extent of territory may have been lost to us) will be recognised and respectfully dealt with, then, and only then, can I leave my refuge in the British capital, and my humble though dependent home there with friends.

In Rajpootana I have now no home. I am an alien and an outcast; whilst the upstart and false pretensions of my enemy are supported, coldly and with unreasoning severity, by the great and paramount political power.

I am most willing to be a feudatory, a Jagheerदार or Malgoozar, of the British Government, but never of any inferior power. Such is the final determination of one who, depending entirely on the wisdom and high sense of justice of His Excellency, and on your intimate knowledge of the relations subsisting between the Princes of Rajpootana, subscribes himself, with all loyalty and respect,

Your sincere friend,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

Sovereign Chief of Neemrana.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 16TH AUGUST, 1865.

From the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

MY FRIEND,—May I request the favor of a reply to my letter of the 1st July last, for which I am in anxious expectation. I resign myself to the mercy of God and the justice of Her Majesty's Government. Trusting you have by this time been able to unravel the skein of fiction whereby the upstart Chief of Ulwur attempts to make me (the scion of the most ancient line of Rajpoot Sovereigns) his vassal,

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

NO. 572, DATED THE 5TH JULY, 1865.

*From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I am directed once more to draw your attention to this Office No. 476, dated 12th September, 1864, and to request early compliance with the order therein conveyed.

I have, &c.,

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NO. 772, DATED THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

*From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.*

SIR,—I am directed once more to draw your attention to this Office No. 476, dated 12th September, 1864, and to request early compliance with the order therein conveyed.

I have, &c.,

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NO. 1454-36P., DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

*From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Assistant Secretary
to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*

SIR,—Referring to your letter marginally cited, and to other previous communications, urging the reply from this Office on the Neemrana question, I have the honor to inform you that I am in communication with the Rajah of Ulwur, through his Agent in attendance on me, and will report further so soon as may be practicable.

2. I confess I see but little prospect of securing the object aimed at by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. No efforts on my part shall be wanting to meet the desires of Government, though I cannot but lament the revival of a question which had been put to rest by the decision of the Governor-General of India.

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,

Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

No. 928, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

From Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—I am directed to invite your attention to this Office letter of the 12th September, 1864, No. 476, on the relative position of Ulwur and Neemrana; and to request the submission of the report therein called for as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1865.

From the Chief of Neemrana, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—Having been graciously honored with a communication from your Excellency (through the Foreign Office), dated 19th May, 1865, informing me that my case was referred to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana for re-consideration on the 12th September, 1864, and urging me to present myself before him, I was delighted by this hopeful intimation, and I addressed a letter to the Agent, dated 1st July, 1865, communicating to him my sentiments and final determination with reference to the present phase of my case, and requesting of your Excellency (through the Agent) two boons, in order to enable me to carry out your Excellency's behest and to leave my compelled retreat in the British capital, viz., 1st, guaranteed protection of my honor; 2nd, sufficient money from the revenues of my own principality (which I understand to be received from Ulwur and held in deposit) to render my visit to the Agent physically possible, and for the liquidation of my liabilities here incurred for the bare necessities of my life.

Not having received hitherto any communication from the Agent in reply to my letter, I again addressed him on the 18th August urging for a reply, but as I am still ignorant of your Excellency's decision on the subject, I am oppressed with great anxiety. I beg to explain to your Excellency that I do now bow (as I have ever bowed) with submission to the fiat of the British Government to the best of my power. I am ready to repair to any place your Excellency may bid me to go. I solicit assurance from your Excellency that my honor will be respected, and the defrayment of my pecuniary expenses.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

From the Chief of Neemrana, to Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

MY FRIEND,—I addressed you a letter on the 1st July, 1865, and another on the 18th August, but not having received any reply thereto, I feared that the subjects therein set forth must have been laid before Government for orders which you had not received, and on that account could not write to me; wherefore I forwarded to His Excellency a memorial, dated 23rd September, but being directed by a communication from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, dated October, to the effect that the memorial was read before the Governor-General in Council, and it was ordered that I should communicate myself with you on the subject, as no direct representation to Government could be attended to, I beg therefore to forward herewith a duplicate of the said memorial, and request, in the event of your not having hitherto received any instructions from Government, to submit it to His Excellency; otherwise to inform me of the decision of Government, and the result of the re-consideration of my case, referred to in the Government letter to my address, dated 19th May, 1865.

I remain, &c.,

राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर Seal.

No. 1794-46P., DATED CAMP BAREE, THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1865.

From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, No. 1454-36, of the 16th September last, I have the honor to report that as yet no satisfactory reply has been received from the Ulwur Durbar in respect to the Neemrana question. I am unwilling that there should be any further delay, and I would therefore offer the following observations on the subject:—

2. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to express his regret* that the Agent to Governor-General in Rajpootana has failed to reconcile the Chief of Neemrana to the position of dependence on Ulwur, which it was acknowledged and settled his territory occupied. But I apprehend that it is no part of His Excel-

* *Vide* his Despatch, No. 44, dated 30th July, 1864.

lency the Viceroy's intention, or the purpose of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to revive a question so decidedly, and, I believe, so justly, set at rest by the Supreme Government, but rather that the Governor-General's Agent should seek to secure some understanding as to the measure of feudal subordination to Ulwur under which Neemrana must hold his estate.

On this point, therefore, I would confine my attention.

3. There would seem to be nothing extraordinary in the (so to speak) semi-independent position held by Neemrana in respect of Ulwur, even whilst indebted, without a shadow of doubt, for its very existence and estates to that power.

The Ulwur State, by comparison a creation of but yesterday, very naturally, and with nice perception, conceded to a family so ancient as Neemrana, the lineal descendant of the last Chowhan Kings of Delhi, rank and dignity superior to any ordinary Jagheerdar.

The delicacy of feeling and moderation displayed by Ulwur in connection with the courtesies with which high British functionaries had, for probably the same reason, been wont to treat the Neemrana Chief, led, no doubt, the latter to cherish hopes of future independence.

4. Legal right for interference at this present there seems none, save, indeed, in consideration that Neemrana was conceded by the British Government to Ulwur, whereby a moral obligation may perhaps be said to rest upon us to apply our good offices on behalf of the Chiefship.

5. The position which the Ulwur Council of Regency wished to accord to the Chief of Neemrana was communicated to Government in October, 1861. The conditions have been thus summarized:—

N. B.—The condition were subsequently approved of by Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur on 7th December, 1863.

1st.—To furnish 20 horsemen; the full number required by Ulwur custom being 48.

2nd.—All customs and transit duties, with the exception of certain petty dues, to be paid to Ulwur.

3rd.—Civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all boundary disputes, to be under Ulwur.

4th.—On stated occasions, Neemrana Zemindars to present *nuzzurs* to Ulwur Killadars and Tehseeldars.

5th.—Ulwur to have a *thannah* in Neemrana.

6th.—Neemrana to furnish supplies to Ulwur.

7th.—Neemrana to be received at Ulwur as the highest Chief, but the *peshwai*, &c., to be somewhat reduced, as a punishment for his refractory spirit.

6. To each and all of these conditions Neemrana objects and refuses to submit, urging chiefly the arguments brought forward in his memorial of 1861; and as it would appear that no conditions will be accepted and observed by both parties unless laid down by Government, I would submit the following in modification, with a hope that they may tend to reconcile Neemrana to his position without touching the suzerainty of Ulwur:—

* The revenues of Neemrana are about Rs. 12,000 per annum. 1st.—Neemrana, in lieu of furnishing a contingent of horse, to pay annually the sum of Rs. 1,000* to the Ulwur Durbar.

2nd.—Neemrana being a part of the Ulwur State, customs duty to be levied only on the border of the State on goods passing to or from foreign territory. No separate customs line to be established between Ulwur and Neemrana. All customs to be collected and received by Ulwur.

3rd.—All civil and criminal jurisdiction over Neemrana subjects within the limits of his estates to be vested in the Neemrana Chief, but sentences of capital punishment or imprisonment for life to require the confirmation of the Ulwur Durbar.

4th.—That the boundary between Ulwur and Neemrana be at once settled by Punchayet, if possible, but if necessary by a British officer.*

* This would prevent any misunderstanding in the future.

5th.—That, on occasions of successions in either the Ulwur State or the Neemrana Chiefship, the latter pay to the former a *nuzzurana* of one-fourth of the gross annual rental of Neemrana.

6th.—That the Zemindars of Neemrana be not required to pay *nuzzurs* to any Ulwur officials for land held under Neemrana.

7th.—Ulwur to have no *thannah* within the Neemrana estates, but the latter to maintain a Vakeel in attendance on the Ulwur Durbar for the transaction of business.

8th.—No supplies or other demands be required from Neemrana by Ulwur.

9th.—That as the Ulwur Chief is unwilling to maintain the customs and ceremonies heretofore obtaining in his intercourse with Neemrana, that the latter be neither compelled to pay visits to, or receive visits from, the former.

7. It would be, I conceive, useless to suggest any form of meeting as likely to satisfy both parties. Any proposition consistent with the position of Ulwur would be assuredly distasteful to Neemrana. I therefore deem it better to leave all points of etiquette and ceremony to be mutually adjusted hereafter, when the present ill-feeling has died out.

8. I am unable to ascertain how far the conditions will be acceptable to the Neemrana Chief, as he still absents himself from Rajpootana; nor would I desire to address the Ulwur Durbar on the subject of these proposals pending an expression of the views of His Excellency in Council. But the terms now suggested seem to me as favorable to Neemrana as can be allowed with justice to the Ulwur State, and their spirit and intention accord with the obligations generally obtaining between subordinate Chiefs and their feudal superiors.

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,
Agent, Govr.-Genl, Rajpootana.

1866.

No. 118, DATED FORT WILLIAM, THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1794-46P., dated 12th December last, submitting for consideration certain modified proposals for the settlement of future relations between the Chiefs of Ulwur and Neemrana, and in reply to inform you that the latter Chief, in the course of an interview which I was authorised to hold with him, has expressed his willingness to leave Calcutta and wait on you for an adjustment of the dispute, provided the necessary funds to defray the debts he has contracted here, and the expenses of his journey to Rajpootana, may be advanced to him from the Deposit Fund in Rajpootana arising out of the undrawn revenues of his State.

2. I am therefore desired by the Governor-General in Council to request that, if practicable, you will take measures for transmitting Rs. 12 000 to this Office from that Fund for the purpose indicated. If Rs. 12,000 be more than is available, the Chief will probably be content with Rs. 10,000.

I have, &c.,

W. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 313.

EXTRACT from the *Proceedings of the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political)*.—Dated 24th March, 1866.

(COPIES.)

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 17TH MARCH, 1866.

From the Chief of Neemrana, to Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

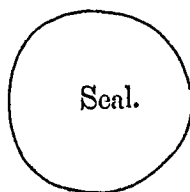
MY FRIEND,—I hear it has been published in the newspapers that His Excellency the Viceroy intends leaving this Metropolis for Simla on the 9th April next. This information has thrown me into great anxiety, inasmuch as I have been living here for the last five years under the severest hardship and privation, an exile from home and my principality, for the purpose of obtaining justice from the British Government; and just at the time when a ray of hope has burst upon me, and His Excellency has had his attention directed to the merits of my case, his temporary absence from the seat of Government would, I fear, postpone his decision to some further period. Under this circumstance, may I request that, in the event of there being no possibility of His Excellency's passing any order on my case before his departure, I may be permitted to accompany His Excellency,—my expenses, to the amount I have already represented to you, being defrayed from the Government Treasury, where the money may be paid back from the collections of my principality now held in deposit under Government authority. My reasons for making this request are—1st, that I may have an opportunity of personally reminding His Excellency of my case, which, in the transaction of the momentous affairs of State, may be forgotten; and, 2ndly, as I shall have to go to the Agent, I feel it an honor to go there following the suit of His Excellency.

I avail myself of this opportunity to remind you of my earnest request to be allowed to pay my respects to His Excellency, as during the last five years that I have remained here I have not had the honor of being introduced to the present Viceroy or his predecessors, and if I slip the present opportunity it may not soon and easily occur again. The honor which was bestowed on my father Rajah Bejee Singh, and the etiquette which was kindly observed on the occasion of his interview with Lord Ellenborough, are most probably recorded in the Foreign Office ; but I now only solicit a private interview.

I have to make a further request that you would be pleased to appoint a time to see me, when I intend to state to you certain matters personally.

I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर



OFFICE MEMORANDUM, — No. 312.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL).

Dated Fort William, the 24th March, 1866.

READ a letter from the Rajah of Neemrana, dated the 17th instant.

ORDERED that the Rajah be informed in reply that the Government of India cannot accede to any of his requests. No money can be advanced to him, and the Governor-General can neither grant him an interview nor allow him to accompany His Excellency to Simla. The Rajah is mainly himself to blame that his case is not yet settled. His place is with the Agent to the Governor-General, and not with the Government of India.

(Sd.) J. W. S. WYLLIE,
Under-Secy. to Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above correspondence be sent to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, in continuation of the letter to his address, No. 118, dated 8th ultimo, and with a request for an early reply to that letter.

(True extract.)

W. MUIR,
for Under-Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 494-41A., DATED MOUNT ABDOO, THE 9TH APRIL, 1866.
From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Jeypore.

SIR,—The Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur leaves Jhalra Pattun about the 13th instant, returning to his State by ordinary marches; and as the Government is anxious that the much-vexed Neemrana question should be settled at an early date, and as you are already conversant with the ease, I would wish you to take advantage of the proximity of the Maha Rao Rajah's camp to Jeypore to proceed there, and endeavour to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion.

2. To this end I have telegraphed to Calcutta, requesting that Ishree Singh, the Neemrana Chief, may be directed to proceed to Jeypore without delay, and I have asked that you may be informed by telegram as to the date of his arrival. The Maha Rao Rajah has also been addressed on the subject, and requested to intimate to you the exact route he proposes to take, with dates.

3. The original file in the case, English and Vernacular, is herewith forwarded. The earlier part of the correspondence you are familiar with. I will therefore confine my remarks to the position of the question since 1863.

4. In February, 1864, General Lawrence reported the continued obstinacy of Neemrana in refusing to any of the conditions proposed by the Ulwur Durbar, and he therefore suggested that, unless Ishree Singh accepted them, and paid his respects to the Maha Rao Rajah within one year, the Neemrana fief would be held to be lapsed to Ulwur, and that Government would no longer interfere.

* *Vide Foreign Office despatch No. 279, dated 10th March, 1864.*

5. His Excellency the Viceroy assented* to this proposition, which was then duly communicated to the Ulwur Durbar.

6. But Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India deemed that the terms demanded by Ulwur were hard, and scarcely consistent with the position which had been held by Neemrana, and the Government of India accordingly directed† that the question should be re-considered. The Political Agent, Bhurtpore, then in charge of the Ulwur Agency records, was requested‡ to inform the Durbar that the previous orders of Government, as conveyed in Colonel Durand's despatch of the 10th of March, 1864, were to be held in abeyance.

† *Vide Foreign Office despatch No. 476, dated 12th September, 1864.*

‡ *Vide Agent, Governor-General's letter No. 1401, dated 23rd September, to Political Agent.*

7. On the 12th of December last, after a careful perusal of all former correspondence, certain modified conditions were submitted to Government under cover of my letter No. 1794, of the 12th idem; but as the Neemrana Chief was in Calcutta, I was unable to ascertain how far they might be agreeable to him. As His Excellency the Viceroy has refrained from making any comments on these altered terms, I presume that their tenor is generally approved of; and the point, therefore, now remains to induce both Ulwur and Neemrana to accept them.

8. Without wishing to fetter your judgment, I would recommend a close adherence to these conditions. It would be well, *imprimis*, to offer no hopes of any change whatever being allowed by our Government; for if either party comes to believe that to withhold assent will ensure more favorable terms, you will doubtless experience much trouble, as each will raise his demands proportionately. Firmness at first may induce a disclosure of the terms each is prepared to accept, when perhaps a few judicious modifications in the conditions proposed may lead to the satisfactory solution of this troublesome question. It would be impolitic, in my opinion, to let them understand too soon that you are vested with any discretionary power.

9. The Ulwur Durbar will assuredly lay great stress on the obligations of Neemrana to pay his respects as an ordinary Jagheerdar. This, however, is the one point to which Neemrana will never agree; nor is this to be wondered at, when the ancient lineage of this Chief, coupled with the dignity and honor he has received, not only from Ulwur, but, unhappily, from our own officers, are taken into consideration.

10. I shall look to you for a more perfect adjustment of this question, and to this end I would invite your earnest co-operation.

11. The return of the original correspondence now forwarded is requested, when submitting the result of your proceedings.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. F. EDEN,

Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

No. 376, DATED SIMLA, THE 23RD APRIL, 1866.

From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that, on the receipt of your telegram to the Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, advising the remittance of Rs. 12,000 for the

From Agent, Governor-General, No. 1794, dated 12th December, 1865.
To Agent, Governor-General, No. 118, dated 8th February, 1866.

directed to inform you that, on the receipt of your telegram to the Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, advising the remittance of Rs. 12,000 for the

Rajah of Neemrana, orders were issued to advance that amount to the Rajah, upon the express condition that he would leave Calcutta immediately, and proceed without unnecessary delay to join the Political Authorities in Rajpootana, at whatever place you might indicate.

2. From the accompanying copy of a memorandum * from the Rajah, you will observe that he was prepared to leave for Jeypore within seven days after the receipt of the money, and to travel with all needful despatch.

His application for a *Rahdaree Perwannah* has been complied with.

I have, &c.,

J. W. S. WYLLIE,
Under-Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 601-50, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 2ND MAY, 1866.

FORWARDED in original (to be returned) to Political Agent, Jeypore, in connection with previous correspondence.

J. BLAIR,
Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

(C O P I E S .)

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 14TH APRIL, 1866.

From the Chief of Neemrana, to Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

THE Rajah of Neemrana, in answer to the memorandum from the Foreign Office, No. 2, of the 13th instant, with all loyalty and respect, states he cannot refuse to comply with His Excellency's offer and wish, dictated, as that offer evidently is, by an earnest desire to substitute peace and content for suffering and shame. His Excellency must be the best judge who is a fitting intercessor or umpire to arrange (rather to remedy) the unfortunate breach of amity between the States of Ulwur and Neemrana. The Neemrana Chief is prepared to make every sacrifice save only his honor and the independence of his ancient principality. The Rajah can start from Calcutta forthwith (say within seven days of receipt of the Rs. 12,000), and proceed with no needless delay to Jeypore, which he supposes he may reach

easily within 20 days. The Rajah requests that a *Radharee Perwannah* may be granted to him for fifty armed men from Neemrana, who would join him at Agra, and thence accompany him to Jeypore.

(Sd.) राजा ईश्वरीसिंह बहादुर

(True copy.)

J. W. S. WYLLIE,

Under-Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 970-80, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 25TH JULY, 1866.

From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Jeypore.

SIR,—I should be glad to learn the result of your interview with the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur, as well as the Neemrana Chief himself, in regard to the Neemrana case, which I forwarded to you under cover of my letter No. 494-41, of the 9th of April last.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. F. EDEN,

Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

No. 121.-71G, DATED JEYPORE, THE 20TH AUGUST, 1866.

From Political Agent, Jeypore, to Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 970, dated 25th ultimo, calling for a report on the result of my interview with the Rao Rajah of Ulwur regarding the Neemrana question.

2. Receiving a letter from the Rao Rajah, presented by his Vakeel in attendance upon this Agency, intimating his intention of reaching Mohunpoora (20 miles from this) on the 29th May, I started on the morning of that date, and met His Highness, as we had previously arranged, without the usual ceremonies on such occasions (*peshwae*, &c., &c.). His Highness gave me a warm and cordial reception. After conversing together in a friendly manner for a short time, I took a favorable opportunity of introducing the subject of the Neemrana dispute.

I first of all explained to him the general features of the case, as shown in the accompanying memorandum drawn up from the correspondence forwarded to this Office with your letter of instructions No. 494-41A., of 9th April last.

I next explained to him that, although the question had been decided by Government, as recorded in the letter marginally noted, Foreign Office despatch, No. 279, dated 10th March, 1864.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India considered the terms to be hard; that the Government of India had accordingly directed that these should be still further modified; that the Agent to Governor-General for Rajpootana had, in accordance with the above instructions, submitted for the

* From Agent Governor-General, to Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, No. 1794, dated 12th December, 1865.

sanction of Government certain terms for approval; * that these modified terms had been drawn up after a careful consideration of the whole question; and that the Neemrana Chief had been directed to wait upon me with the object of endeavouring to come to some terms. I then read over the nine Articles to the Rao Rajah. He listened to me attentively, and expressed his approval of them, remarking, at the same time, "I have as yet made no objections to any propositions which have been suggested to me by the Government of India, and I am willing still further to modify these if the question can be settled. It is the Neemrana Chief who is always complaining, and who will not obey any orders given to him."

I then asked him how far he would feel inclined to modify the terms proposed by you, and after discussing each question separately, I made notes on them (see enclosures to *khureeta* of 30th May), which I explained to the Rao Rajah, and he gave me to understand that they had his assent; but he said, "I would prefer your writing to me on the subject, when I will go into the question and give you a reply." I promised I would write, and, having my suspicions that he might hereafter recede from the fair promises he now made, I remarked that "I hoped his answer would be in accordance with the opinions he now held." His reply was—"You may be sure that there will be no opposition on my part."

On my return to Jeypore I at once addressed the *khureeta* to His Highness dated 30th May, with its enclosure A., adding the further modifications which, with reference to paragraph 8 of your letter of instructions No. 494A., dated 9th April last, I considered would facilitate the solution of the question, and which, as I have already stated, were explained to the Rajah at the interview at Mohunpoora. Unfortunately, a clerical error in the wording of the *khureeta* was taken advantage of by the Maha Rao Rajah, as will be seen by his reply, dated 30th June. My reply and explanation will be found in my *khureeta* dated 19th July.

Here the question rests, as I have not yet received an answer from the Maha Rao Rajah.

With regard to the Neemrana Chief, he arrived here within a few days of the promised date given in Government letter, Foreign Department, No. 376, dated 23rd April, 1866, to your address. As his first visit was one of ceremony, it would not have been considered etiquette to refer to the subject of his grievances, so I waited until he called again, when I explained your instructions and translated to him the modified conditions which you had proposed. The Neemrana Chief then informed me that a copy had been already furnished to him by the Foreign Secretary in Calcutta, and that he had at once replied to it, setting forth his objections to the several points,—all of which, he said were innovations on the customs hitherto observed in the relations between the Ulwur State and Neemrana.

As a copy of this document did not accompany the papers from your Office, I asked him to furnish me with one, which he did, marked B., and enclosed. I urged him to re-consider the matter, to which he replied : “ This subject has continually “ been brought up for the last five years. I have given it my utmost attention ; it has “ been the worry of my life. I cannot yield to conditions which are contrary to all “ justice, and opposed to the usages and practices of the ancient house of Neemrana. “ Rather than yield to these, I will give up the case altogether, and trust to the jus- “ tice and generosity of the British Government to make such provision for me as it “ may consider right.”

Since my interview with the Rao Rajah at Mohunpoora, I have seen the Neemrana Chief on various occasions, and endeavoured by persuasion and argument to induce him to alter his mind, but with no success. He is apparently a man of strong feelings, and has suffered much during his five years’ exile ; and I do not think he will ever give way in this matter.

I have not yet mentioned to him the modifications I proposed to the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, but even to these I am convinced he would not yield. There appears, therefore, no chance of a reconciliation being effected.

Should I, however, receive any favorable reply to my last *khureeta* to the Maha Rao Rajah, I will again see what can be done. Waiting your further instructions,

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. H. BEYON,

Political Agent, Jeypore.

(True copies.)

W. H. BEYON,

A.

ENCLOSURE TO LETTER NO. 121-71G., DATED 20TH AUGUST, 1866.

TRANSLATION of *khureetas* passed between the Political Agent of Jeypore and the Rajah of Ulwur, in connexion with the Ulwur and Neemrana case.

DATED 30TH MAY, 1866.

From Political Agent, to Rajah of Ulwur.

AFTER compliments.—With reference to our recent meeting at Mohunpoora on the 29th instant, and the conversation we had there on the question at issue between yourself and the Neemrana Chief, when I explained to you the views of the Agent, Governor-General, as well as my own, on the equity and eligibleness of the terms which you had proposed to the British Government for bringing about a reconciliation, I now, as you then requested, submit a written statement of those terms for your final consideration, and shall look for your favorable reply at an early date.

You may rest assured that a reconciliation on such terms can never hurt your dignity, but, on the contrary, will redound to your credit.

On receiving your reply, I will communicate the same to the Chief of Neemrana. If he agrees to accept your terms, well and good.

DATED 30TH JUNE, 1866.

From Rajah of Ulwur, to Political Agent.

AFTER compliments.—Your *khureeta* of the 30th ultimo received (repeat contents). I am entirely at a loss to conceive by whom the conditions to which your *khureeta* refers have been drawn up and submitted. They have neither emanated from me nor received my concurrence in any way. The only terms on which I have intimated to Government my willingness to meet the Neemrana Chief are the following :—

1st.—That he furnish the customary contingent Horse to Ulwur ; but, instead of the number of Horse claimable, *viz.*, 48, 20 only will be asked.

2nd.—All Customs and Transit dues collected in Neemrana to be paid to Ulwur. Neemrana to receive only the *Dhool Ooraie*.

3rd.—Civil and Criminal administration of Neemrana to be under the Durbar, as well as the settlement of all boundary disputes and matters relating to the general peace, &c.

4th.—Zemindars of Neemrana to present the usual *nuzzurs* to the Raj officials on festivals, &c.

5th.—Ulwur to have a *thannah* at Neemrana.

6th.—The manner of receiving “Neemrana” when visiting Ulwur to be the same as that shewn to the highest Jagheerdars and Sirdars of the State, but to receive no *peshwae*, as a punishment for his contumacy and obstinacy in the present case.

7th.—Neemrana to furnish the customary *russud*, &c., to Ulwur.

You are aware that the point at issue in this matter is Neemrana’s groundless assertion of independence from Ulwur—a point which you know has already been determined by the Supreme Government in 1860.

In a letter received from the Governor-General’s Agent by the Political Agent in December, 1860, the decision arrived at was that Neemrana was a dependency of Ulwur, and that he should show his allegiance in the same manner as other Jagheerdars and Sirdars of the Raj; that he was to consider the decision final. He was counselled to cease from further complaint, which, it was pointed out to him, would not only complicate matters the more for him, but incur the certain displeasure of the Supreme Government.

He refused to follow this ruling, and continued to address his complaint to Government, when he was informed through the Agent to the Governor-General that, as his case had already been disposed of, Government declined to re-open it.

The Neemrana Chief refusing even then to accept the position assigned to him, the Agent to the Governor-General addressed the Governor-General in Council, commenting on the obduracy and unreasonableness of his conduct, representing that he considered the terms offered to him by the Council of Regency in July, 1861, as fair and as reasonable as could be expected, and recommending that he be required either to accept those terms, or the alternative of abdication in favor of his brother Bheem Singh.

He was to choose either of the above conditions, and return to his home in Ulwur.

A letter subsequently received from Government, No. 279, dated 10th March, 1864, approved of all the arrangements that had been made for settling the difficulty, and stated that there was now nothing more to be done but to leave him in the hands of his ruler.

It will be seen, therefore, that this matter has no less than three times been brought before and disposed of by the Government of India: and that, though the period of twelve months allowed him by the Council of Regency either to accept or reject its terms of July, 1861, had expired, he still declines to shew fealty, or to listen to the counsels of the Supreme Government. It is well known that Neemrana, with other villages, was ceded to Ulwur in 1803 and 1806, by *sunnud* from Lord Lake.

This is a case which received your personal investigation, and you know that the decision of the Government of India was that the Jagheerdar of Neemrana, like other Jagheerdars, was to show allegiance to Ulwur, and to yield entirely to the authority of the Raj.

The letter since received from the Secretary of State at London, asking a reconsideration and, if possible, a modification of the terms, I consider was intended more with a view to a re-consideration of those conditions by the Council of Regency and the Political Agent then at the Ulwur Court.

The conditions referred to in your *khureeta* under reply I consider concedes to Neemrana a position nothing short of independence, which I never contemplated; and I would again ask you to institute enquiries as to the source and the circumstances connected with their proposal. The terms above detailed are those which have been submitted by me and approved by Government. However, if you will submit any reasonable modification, I shall endeavour to meet the same, as far as I can do so in justice to my own interests and position.

DATED 19TH JULY, 1866.

From Political Agent, to Rajah of Ulwur.

AFTER compliments.—I have received your *khureeta* of the 30th ultimo (repeat contents) in reply to mine of the 30th May, with regard to the Neemrana case, pointing out that the terms of settlement referred to in my *khureeta* above noticed had not been proposed by you, and submitting a copy of the terms which had been forwarded by you and approved by Government, as also a review of the whole case.

The discrepancy in my *khureeta*, with regard to the origin of the proposed terms alluded to, and to which you have drawn attention, was the result of a clerical error, and you could not but have known this from the conversation we had at Mohunpoora, when I entered into all the details of the case, explaining how and

with whom the conditions originated; and it was at your own request that I forwarded them with my *khureeta* for your approval, &c.

Your taking advantage, therefore, of this trifling surprise me much. It would have appeared better had you, when you discovered the discrepancy, returned the *khureeta* to me for correction.

That you should consent to meet European officers for the purpose of assisting you in the settlement of your differences, and afterwards repudiate the promises you make them face to face, is most singular, and, for one in your high position, far from creditable.

Besides the conversation we had together, you must have fully understood the matter from the *khureeta* which the Agent to the Governor-General sent to you on the 9th April last, which fully explained everything.

The circumstances which led to my submitting the terms for your consideration are the following :—

The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, after a mature consideration of the whole matter, submitted a full report of the case to Government, suggesting certain modified terms for approval, with a view to the settlement of the difference under notice. The terms suggested by the Agent to the Governor-General are those which accompanied my *khureeta* of the 30th May.

On the 18th February, 1866, a reply was received from the Government of India, and the Neemrana Chief left Calcutta, and is now here, for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the case. You will perceive, therefore, that the conditions originated with the Agent to the Governor-General, the proposed amendments which accompanied them being mine, which I had brought forward with a view of effecting as fair and reasonable a settlement as possible.

The nine conditions above noted suggested by the Agent to the Governor-General are just, and it is my wish, as well as the Agent to the Governor-General's, that these, at least, should be agreed to.

A copy of the above terms and amendments was therefore sent to you at your request, when you led me to believe that you would approve of the same. I now ask you to fulfil those promises and favor me with your early reply, with a view to the settlement and disposal of the case without further delay.

A.

ENCLOSURE TO LETTER NO. 121-71G., DATED 20TH AUGUST, 1866.

TRANSLATION of the modified terms and remarks by Political Agent which accompanied the Political Agent's khurecta of the 30th May, 1866, to the address of the Ulwur Chief, in the Ulwur and Neemrana case.

As proposed by Agent, Governor-General.

1. Neemrana, in lieu of furnishing the usual contingent Horse, to pay to the Ulwur Durbar the sum of Rs. 1,000 annually.

2. Neemrana being a dependency and part of Ulwur, all Customs and other duties to be levied only on the border of the Stato on traffic passing to or from foreign territory.

No other Customs line to be established between Ulwur and Neemrana; all Customs to be collected and received by Ulwur.

3. Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over Neemrana subjects within the limits of his estate to be vested in the Neemrana Chief, but the more important cases, involving capital punishment and imprisonment for life, to require the confirmation of the Ulwur Durbar.

4. The boundary between Ulwur and Neemrana to be settled at once by Punchayet, if possible, but if necessary, by an officer deputed by the British Government.

5. On occasion of succession in either the Ulwur or Neemrana Chiefships, the latter pay to the former a *nuzzurana* of quarter of the gross annual rental of his estate.

Proposed amendments and remarks by Political Agent.

In consideration of the revenues of Neemrana, the Chief to be required to pay only Rs. 500 a year in lieu of the contingent Horse.

Fair and reasonable.

Fair and reasonable.

Fair and according to established custom in Rajpootana.

To be waived, in consideration of its being new, and not having hitherto been demanded,

6. That the Zemindars of Neemrana be not required to pay *tributes* to any Ulwur officials for land held under Neemrana. Fair and reasonable.

7. Ulwur to have no *thannah* at Neemrana, but the latter to maintain a Vakeel in attendance on the Ulwur Durbar for the transaction of business. Fair and reasonable.

8. *Russud* and other supplies not to be required from Neemrana by Ulwur. Fair and reasonable.

9. That, as the Ulwur Chief is unwilling to observe the customs and ceremonies heretofore maintained in his intercourse with Neemrana, the latter be neither compelled to pay visits to, or receive visits from, the former. The customs heretofore obtaining in matters of intercourse to be maintained still. The visits however, of Neemrana to Ulwur to be optional.

B.

ENCLOSURE TO LETTER NO. 121-71G., DATED 20TH AUGUST, 1866.

TRANSLATION of the *Neemrana Chief's objections and replies to the terms proposed by the Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana, and furnished to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*

CONDITION No. 1.—That Ulwur has no legitimate claim on Neemrana for contingent Horse; there is no authority for it shewn, and cannot, therefore, consent to the payment of any money consideration in lieu of such.

CONDITION No. 2.—That neither Ulwur nor Neemrana be entitled to levy dues on traffic from foreign territory passing though Neemrana; but that Neemrana have the sole right to collect and receive all dues on traffic confined to Neemrana internally.

With regard to that part of the condition defining Neemrana as a part of Ulwur, refers to his reply in November, 1861, where his views on this point are fully given.

CONDITION No. 3.—Objects to the portion requiring his reference to Ulwur in cases of magnitude. That such a practice is without precedent, and, if introduced, would but lead to endless disputes and contentions. That heretofore such references were only required to be made to the Supreme Government.

CONDITION No. 4.—Agreed.

CONDITION No. 5.—Entirely new. That such a custom has never been and can never be observed by Neemrana. It is most arbitrary, and can never receive his consent.

CONDITION No. 6.—Agreed.

CONDITION No. 7.—The authority for the attendance of a Vakeel on Ulwur is nowhere shewn, and is without any precedent. This was one of the conditions required by the terms proposed by the Ulwur Council of Regency in July, 1861, his reply to which will be found in his letter to Captain Hamilton, the then Political Agent at Ulwur, dated 3rd August, 1863.

The demand is unauthorised, and calculated to occasion all sorts of disputes. That the place for his Vakcel is with the Governor-General's Agent.

CONDITION No. 8.—Agreed.

CONDITION No. 9.—That he is willing to observe the same ceremonies towards Ulwur in matters of intercourse as the Ulwur Chief may show towards him, and leaves the settlement of this point to the judgment and disposal of the British Government.

(COPIES.)

No. 1169-97, DATED MOUNT ABOO, THE 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

From Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Jeypore.

SIR,—Referring to your despatch No. 121, of the 20th ultimo, on Neem-

* No. 1168-26 P., dated rana affairs, I have the honor to enclose for your information 6th September, 1866. copy of a letter* which I have this day addressed to the

Supreme Government on the subject.

2. It seems unnecessary to say more at this present. You may direct the Neemrana Chief to await my arrival at Jeypore.

3. I shall also be obliged by your forwarding immediately on receipt of this letter, the whole of the English papers in this case, which I have already sent you, to the Superintendent of the Government Press at Allahabad, and ask him to print six copies of the correspondence in a pamphlet form with as little delay as possible.

Will you kindly intimate to him that I shall esteem it a favor if he will cause the job to be completed before the 15th proximo.

A copy of your letter under acknowledgement, and of my covering despatch to Government, should accompany. The correspondence is so voluminous that it will be very convenient to have it in a printed form.

I have, &c.,

W. F. EDEN,

Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

P. S.—A copy of the translation of the Ulwur Chief's *khureeta*, dated 11th August, on the above subject, is herewith forwarded, for information.

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS,

Asst. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

No. 1168-26P., DATED THE 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

From the Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—For the information of Government, I have the honor to enclose the corres-

From Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to Political Agent, Jeypore, No. 494-41, dated 9th April.

From Political Agent, Jeypore, to Agent, Governor-General, No. 121-71, dated 20th August, with enclosures.

Translation of a *khureeta* from the Ulwur Chief, to the Agent, Governor-General, dated 11th August, 1866.

pence, as marginally cited, on the subject of the Neemrana case. I cannot but regret the want of candour shewn by the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur in this matter. There can be no doubt that His Highness, on the occasion of his meeting with Captain Beynon on the 29th of May last, not only expressed his consent to the modified conditions laid

down in this Office despatch No. 1794, of the 12th of December, but voluntarily proposed further concessions. It is to be regretted that Captain Beynon did not continue another day with the Maha Rao Rajah, until he had received his written assent, though it could scarcely be foreseen that His Highness would so suddenly entirely change his views, and repudiate the purport of his previous conversation.

2. The cause of this revulsion of feeling is apparent enough. On the 29th of May the Ulwur Chief was laboring under a great fear of Luckdeer Singh, and doubtless hoped to secure the moral and material aid of our Government, if necessary, by a semblance of compliance in the Neemrana case. On the 30th of June, when his apprehensions had passed away, a wholly different tone was adopted.

3. - It is very clear that it would be useless to instruct Captain Beynon to take further action in the matter. I propose visiting Ulwar during my approaching tour, when I will endeavour to induce a settlement of this troublesome question. I almost despair of success, not from the opposition of the Ulwar Durbar, but owing in a large measure to the demands of Neemrana. He, in fact, seems determined to accept no terms which do not render him entirely independent of Ulwar—a question which cannot, for obvious reasons, be admitted.

4. I would ask for instructions in the event of his continuing to maintain these demands. It appears that, under such circumstances, there is but one course left open to us, *viz.*, to obtain as liberal terms as practicable for the Chiefship, to place those terms before Ishree Singh of Neemrana, and should he still refuse to accept them, to allow him to abdicate in favor of his brother Bheem Singh.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. F. EDEN,

Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

TRANSLATION of a *khureeta* from the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwar, to the Agent to Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, dated 11th August, 1866.

AFTER usual compliments.—You are well aware, from my previous communications, of the present temper of the Political Agent of Jeypore towards me; and on this account he writes in such a curious and singular manner in regard to the Neemrana case, as causes me nothing but regret and disappointment.

At our meeting at Mohunpoora, the Political Agent informed me verbally that the settlement of the question rested on certain points, which, if I agreed to, would terminate the matter.

I asked him in reply to embody the points he referred to in a *khureeta*, when, after due consideration, I would give an answer.

Captain Beynon accordingly addressed me in a *khureeta* detailing the points, adding, "These terms are those submitted by the Ulwar Durbar; kindly intimate your consent thereto in a *khureeta*."

I replied that these terms were never submitted by this Durbar, and that the conditions drawn out by the Ulwar Regency Council had already been presented and had been approved by the Agent to the Governor-General and by Government, and

that any further concessions should be in modification, not in supersession, of those conditions, in accordance with the purport of the last orders of Government.

In reply to this the Political Agent writes, in an angry tone, that the sentence, "These terms are those submitted by your Durbar," was a clerical error, and that I should not take advantage of it, but intimate my concurrence.

I ask you to consider that this case is of 12 or 13 years' standing, and has been decided by Government. The purport of the recent orders received in the matter is that the former conditions should be modified,—not that they should be entirely superseded,—and new terms drawn out, and my consent obtained, willingly or unwillingly.

As you are just, and my friend, I now write to ask you to be kind enough to make some modifications in the terms which were submitted by me and approved of by Government, the following points being borne in mind: (1st) that as the number of sowars to be furnished by the Jagheerdar of Neemrana has been reduced from 42 to 20, further reduction is not possible; (2nd) that a Raj *thannah* remain in Neemrana, as was generally the case formerly, this being the only sign of the sovereignty of this Durbar. By removing the *thannah*, the Jagheerdar would be considered independent. Moreover, that all Criminal and Civil jurisdiction rest with the Durbar, as of old. And, lastly, whenever the Jagheerdar comes himself to my Durbar, that he be obliged to present a *nuzzur* and *nisar*, like other Sirdars. In this he should not fail.

On these points no concession should be made. Regarding the remaining conditions, you may arrange as you think proper.

(Translated.)

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS,

Asst. Agent, Govt.-Genl.

(True copies.)

W. H. BEYNON,

Political Agent, Jeypore.